A Comparative Study of
Kannada Dialetics

U. P. Upadhaya

PRASARANGA
MYSORE

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KANNADA DIALECTS

[Bellary, Gulbarga, Kumta and Nanjangud dialects]

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FOREWORD

I have read Mr. Upadhyaya's dissertation with care, with enjoyment and with profit. I find it very gratifying to see that modern linguistic methods are being applied in studying dialects of Indian languages.

The study of dialects in Europe and America has been, and to a regrettable sense still is, something of a stepchild of linguistics. Too many investigators have been content simply to collect, tabulate, and map the raw data. It has been increasingly realised, however, that modern analytic methods are as much in order in dialectology as in any other type of language study, and that a "structural dialectology" is not only possible but imperative. I am glad to find that Mr. Upadhyaya has brought modern structural insights to his work. Very little reliable data of any kind has been available up to now on Indian languages generally, and there has been almost nothing on Kannada. Mr. Upadhyaya's thesis is all the more welcome because he not only presents a large body of interesting data, but he has also subjected it to a penetrating analysis.

Dialect study, when done properly, as in the present case, has more than a purely linguistic or historical value. It is increasingly realised by scholars that dialect diversity is also a fact of major sociological importance, with large implications for the educational

and political spheres, and nowhere more so than in India. Mr. Upadhyaya's thesis should serve as a model for future investigations in dialects and their social correlates.

University of California
LOS ANGELES

WILLIAM BRIGHT
Professor of Anthropology and Linguistics

PREFACE

The present work is the dissertation approved for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in linguistics of the University of Poona in the year 1968. My association with the Linguistic Survey of India Project sponsored by the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona has enabled me to undertake detailed field-work in various localities of the Karnataka state for a survey of social and regional dialects during the years 1965-68. The body of data thus collected provided material for writing monographs on individual dialects as well as this comparative study. I am not unaware of the limitations of this work which was undertaken at a time when dialect studies were yet to gain ground in the linguistic discipline of our universities. But, however, it is hoped that the work of the kind attempted here may inspire the younger generation of scholars to pursue the investigation into the multitudes of dialects of our land with greater vigour and with more sophisticated techniques and methodology, extending the scope of study to other facets of speech behaviour not attempted here.

Sincere thanks are due to the authorities of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, especially to Dr. S. M. Katre and Dr. A. M. Ghatage who have given me the opportunity and facilities for undertaking the field-work without which such a study would not have been possible. I had the good fortune of working under the able guidance of a mature scholar in this field, Dr. H. S. Biligiri to whom I owe a deep sense of gratitude. Dr. D. N. Shankara Bhat's

companionship and guidance during the field-trips of the Linguistic Survey Project were a source of inspiration which enabled me to pursue my studies with great fervour. Professor William Bright of California University, a pioneer in the field of Kannada dialectology has obliged me by contributing kind and encouraging words by way of foreword to this work. Dr. A. S. Acharya, my colleague in the Survey Project has kept at my disposal his data on the Kumta dialect. I am also indebted to another colleague of mine, Dr. R. Mahadevan for the useful discussions I had with him as well as for his kind help in seeing the work through the press. My wife Susheela has assisted me in the analysis of dialects as and when I needed help.

I am also indebted to the University of Poona and its Department of Linguistics for permitting the publication of this thesis and to the University of Mysore for undertaking the publication. Special thanks are due to Dr. H. M. Nayak, Director, Institute of Kannada Studies, Mysore and Dr. Prabhu Shankara, Director, Prasaranga for sponsoring the publication. The authorities of the Samskrita Sahitya Sadana, Mysore deserve my gratitude for the nice printing.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

We are very happy to present in the scholarly world Dr. U. P. Upadhyaya's book "A Comparative Study of Kannada Dialects." It is the result of the scholar's intense study conducted for several years. We are grateful to Dr. Upadhyaya for kindly permitting us to publish his book.

We are also grateful to Ms. 'Samskrita Sahitya Sadana' for their neat print.

PRABHU SHANKAṚA
(Director)

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[The letters B,G,K, and N indicate the column under which the word occurs]

ABBREVIATIONS

SK/St.K.	Standard Kannda (written dialect)
B	Bellary dialect
G	Gulbarga dialect
K	Kumta dialect
N	Nanjangud dialect
~	Alternating with
-	Morpheme boundary
V	Vowel
C	Consonant
( )	Optionally occurring
:	Length of vowels
/ /	Phonemic writing
[ ]	Phonetic writing
P	Person
Sg	Singular
Pl	Plural
M/Mas.	Masculine
F/Fem.	Feminine
N/Neu.	Neuter

Dat	Dative
Gen	Genitive
Acc	Accusative
Loc^1	Locative^1
Loc^2	Locative^2
Inst	Instrumental
Comp	Comparative

INTRODUCTION

Kannada is one of the four major Dravidian languages spoken mainly in South India. According to 1961 census report, it is spoken by 17,415,827 people as their mother-tongue. Among them 15,371,753 people reside in the New Mysore State, called Karnataka (since November 1973) the boundary of which was re-drawn on linguistic basis in the year 1956. Another 3,550,642 people have registered Kannada as their secondary language.

Area populated by the Kannada speaking community extends from the Bidar district in the North to the Mysore district in the south; and from the Kanara district in the West coast to the Kolar district in the east. Distance between the northernmost and the southernmost points of this area is 750 Kilometres and that between the western and eastern borders is about 450 Kilometres.

It is quite natural that a language spoken in such a vast geographical area by the people of different sociological strata shows dialect variations of considerable magnitude. These geographical and sociological factors are further diversified by the fact that the area populated by the Kannada community was politically divided into four main regions before the integration of States on linguistic basis. Of the nineteen districts of the Mysore State, three—Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur—were included in the State of Hyderabad and four—Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara—were in the

former Bombay State. Two districts—South Kanara and Bellary—were part of the old Madras State. The remaining districts (excepting the Coorg, where the major language spoken is Koḍagu) formed a separate princely state called Mysore. These areas are popularly known as Hyderabad Karnataka, Bombay Karnataka, Madras Karnataka and old Mysore respectively. The region specified as Bombay Karnataka includes some small princely states also in addition to the four districts which were formerly in the Bombay State. For the purpose of education, business, administration etc. movement of the people of these regions was either restricted to the respective areas or directed towards the state capitals like the cities of Hyderabad, Bombay, Madras and Mysore. Hence the amount of communication among the Kannada speakers of these politically isolated regions was very meagre. These political boundaries were further strengthened by the geographical barriers like the ghats on the western side of the Old Mysore area, and the river Tungabhadra between Bombay Karnataka and Old Mysore. Transport facility available was very meagre during those days. Under such circumstances it is quite natural that the dialects spoken in different areas show variations.

Moreover, Kannada speaking community is surrounded by the maximum number of linguistic groups. It has the communities speaking two Indo-Aryan languages Marathi and Hindi-Urdu across the northern border as its neighbours. In the east it has the contact of the Telugu speech community over a long belt extending from Bidar to Kolar. Other neighbouring languages are Tamil in the south-east, Malayalam in the south-west, Koḍagu and Tulu in the west, Konkani in the north west and a number of tribal languages in the ghats of the western belt. Impact of the neighbouring languages may also have something to contribute to the dialect variations observed in these regions.

Apart from the horizontal (geographical) variation, Kannada shows also variation in another dimension, viz., the social strata. Hence the speech varies from caste to caste even within a

given area. While studying the speech variation we can distinguish at least three sociological levels—upper caste (Brahmin), middle caste (non-Brahmin touchable) and lower caste (untouchable). This fact may be true of all Indian languages. Hence when we talk of variation in speech on two points, we have to restrict our statements to a particular caste in the respective regions. Dialects of a language can, therefore, be studied from different angles and perspectives. We may compare the speech of a particular caste in different regions, or study the speech variation among different castes in one and the same region.

Comparison presented in the following pages is an attempt to point out the variations in the speech of the second sociological level namely the 'middle caste' (non-Brahmin touchable) in four different regions of Mysore State. Members of these communities are mostly engaged in agriculture. Informants selected are illiterates and monolinguals. Four points wers selected from four corners of Mysore State—Bellary Gulbarga, Kumta and Nanjangud, which were formerly included in the States of Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay and Old Mysore respectively. Hence the dialects selected for this study may be designated as the dialects spoken by the uneducated farmers of non-Brahmin touchable communities of the four areas which were politically separated from one another for a long time. Map given in the next page will show the regions selected for this study. It cannot be claimed that the dialects selected here represent the speech of the non-Brahmin (touchable) castes as a whole of the regions designated as Madras Karnatak, Hyderabad Karnatak, etc., because within those specific regions the speech may vary from place to place within the community. These samples may represent only one specific point in the area selected for the purpose of this study.

Analysis presented here is based on the data of more than three thousand vocables, two hundred sentences, a dozen stories and paradigms of a number of verbs and nouns from each dialect. These are transcribed and also tape-recorded from the four speakers belong-

ing to four selected points during the years 1965 and 1966. Out of the four dialects compared here, descriptions of the three are based on the author's own field work at Bellary, Gulbarga and Nanjangud. For the Kumta dialect, material was collected by Mr. A. Sreeramana Acharya, in the department of Linguistics at the Deccan College. His material is utilised for the purpose of this comparison.

Material is collected from the speech of the following informants—

Bellary dialect: Mr. Sannappa of Kuruba caste, who resides in in Halkundi village about 5 miles south of Bellary town near the Mysore-Andhra border. He is aged 45 years and engaged in agriculture and manual labour at the manganese mines of nearby hills.

Gulbarga dialect: Mr. Shivasarana of Kabbaliga Lingayat caste who resides in Uplay village about 8 miles north of Gulbarga town. He is aged 40 years and engaged in agriculture and selling milk.

Kumta dialect: Mr. Giriya Ganapu of Halakki Vakkaliga caste, who resides in Kumta. He is aged 35 years and engaged in agriculture.

Nanjangud dialect: Mr. Ga:ḍi Nanjappa of Vakkaliga caste, who resides in Nanjangud. He is aged 65 years and engaged in agriculture, wrestling and driving cart. All these informants are illiterates and monolinguals.

Analysis presented here has certain limitations. It deals with phonology and morphology only of the four dialects. Syntax, Indeclinables and intonation patterns are not discussed here.

This thesis contains four chapters and two appendices. Chapter I gives a description of the phonemic systems of the four dialects.

MAP OF MYSORE STATE



Chapter II deals with the morphemes and their constructions. Chapter III contains a few sentences from the four dialects with a morphological analysis of the constituent words. Chapter IV illustrates some important sound changes observed in these dialects. Appendix I contains a comparative list of about 350 vocables, which show certain phonemic and lexical variations. Appendix II contains a comparative list of sentences.

It would be interesting in this context to summarise the variations noted in these dialects as compared to the standard written dialect, and group these dialects into different sets on the basis of their similarities in showing these variations.

B and G vs. K and N

The affricates *c* and *j* have palatal and dental allophones in B and G. Dialects K and N do not have dental allophones for these affricates.

Dialects B and G have *a:ga* as the commonly used locative case suffix whereas in the other two dialects, the locative meaning is expressed by *alli* 'there'.

In the dialects B and G *o* and *o*: occurring after *m* have become *a* and *a*: respectively. This change has not taken place in the other two dialects.

The infinitive$_2$ forms occuring before certain modals like *illa* 'not' are formed by adding *l* to the verbal base in B and G. In the other two dialects this suffix has two freely varying forms *l* and *n*. Hence we get two optional forms like *koynilla* ~ *koylilla* 'did not reap' in K and N.

B and N vs. G and K

The glottal fricative *h* is dropped in B and N whereas the other two dialects retain it. However, it is optionally dropped in K.

Dialects B and N have very few borrowed items in their vocabulary. Dialect G has borrowed a number of words from Marathi and Urdu. These loan words have replaced many basic vocabulary items and many numerals. Dialect K has many words borrowed from Tulu, a neighbouring language. Though the material for the dialect B comes from an area which is just at the Mysore-Andhra border, vocabulary of that dialect shows very little influence of Telugu.

Sound changes noticed in B and N are comparatively very few and are of lesser importance than those noticed in the other two dialects.

K vs. B, G and N

Sibilants *s ś* and *ṣ* and the affricate *c* of SK have all merged together to *c* in K. In the other three dialects the sibilant *s* is kept distinct from *c*.

There is no contrast between retroflex and alveolar nasals and laterals (*ṇ–n* and *ḷ–l*) in the dialect K. whereas in the other dialects *ṇ* and *ḷ* are kept distinct from *n* and *l* respectively.

Nasal *n̄* is kept distinct from other nasals in K. It is only an allophone of *n* in the other three dialects.

Front and back vowels show a three fold contrast of tongue height in K whereas the contrast is two fold in B, G and N. Hence ɛ and ɔ are established as distinct phonemes in K.

Vowels *e* and *o* of the primitive old Kannada had become *i* and *u* respectively when followed by a high vowel in the next syllable in words of the type (C)VCV and (C)VCVCV in old Kannada. Dialects B, G and N show this change, but K does not.

Final *e* of verbal bases is retained as *e* in K and changed to *i* in the other three dialects.

Medial *v* of the words of (C)V(:)CV type has become *m* in K but remains unchanged in the other dialects.

In the dialect K the future and negative forms of SK are retained, but the subjunctive forms are lost, whereas in the other three dialects future and negative forms are lost and the subjunctive forms are retained.

Gender distinction in third person verbs is between masculine and non-masculine in K (the feminine being grouped with neuter). In the other three dialects the distinction is masculine, feminine and neuter in singular and neuter and non-neuter in plural.

In the dialect K the personal suffixes for first and second person singular forms of verbs are same. Further, the person distinction is not noticed in the plural forms of verbs in that dialect.

G vs. B, K and N

Stops and affricates contrast for aspiration in the dialect G, but no such contrast is noticed in other dialects. It may, however, be mentioned here that even in G the status of aspiration is marginal in the sense that though there are cases of contrast between aspirated and unaspirated stops and affricates, there are also cases of aspirated stops and affricates freely varying with their unaspirated counterparts.

In the dialect G, the final *e* and *u* of nominal bases have become *i* and *ə* respectively. This is a very prominent feature distinguishing this dialect from the other three dialects.

Past gerund forms of verbs optionally take an additional element *ke:si* as in *ma:ḍi* ~ *ma:ḍike:si* 'having done' in the dialect G. No such additional forms are noticed in other dialects.

Dialect G has a special set of present tense forms for the root *iru* 'to be' like *hana* 'he is' *haḷa* 'she is' *hara* 'they are' etc.

The suffix for comparative case is *əkka* ~ *ka* in G and *kkinta* ~ *ginta* in other dialects.

Instrumental-ablative suffix has to freely varying allomorphs *ində* ~ *a:ndə* in the dialect G. It has only one shape *inda* in K and N.

Demonstrative adverbs of location get an optional prefix *k* in the dialect G as in *killi* 'here' *kelli* 'where' etc. But no such prefix is noticed in the other dialects.

B vs. G, K and N

Vowels do not contrast for nasalization in B, whereas the contrast is noticed in other three dialects.

Vowels *ə* and *a* have not developed contrast in B. The other three dialects have *ə* and *a* as distinct phonemes.

Sibilant *s* is palatal before front vowels in the dialect B. In the other dialects, allophones of the sibilant are not conditioned by vowels.

No special suffix is noticed for the instrumental case in B. The other dialects have *inda* as the instrumental case suffix.

The pronoun used to indicate 'he' is *a:ta* in B and *avã* ~ *avnu* in the other dialects.

Geminated nasals of verbal bases have become *mb* in the dialect B as in *uṇṇu* > *umbu* 'to dine' *tinnu* > *timbu* 'to eat' etc. This change has not taken place in the other dialects.

N vs. B, G and K

In the dialect N nominal bases denoting animals and ending in *a* (like *kva:ṇa* 'he buffalo' *va:ta* 'he goat' etc.) are to be grouped with the bases denoting rational beings and ending in *a*, as both of them take *n* for the genitive and *g* for the dative, as against the bases denoting inanimate objects and ending in *a* which take *d* for the genitive and *kk* for the dative. In the other three dialects the nominal bases denoting animals and ending in *a* are to be grouped with those denoting inanimate objects for the above purpose. In other words, the distinction is animate and inanimate in N and rational and irrational in the other dialects.

Past stem of the reflexive base is *kand*-(without retroflex sounds *ṇ* and *ḍ*) in the dialect N. In the other dialects the stem contains retroflex sounds.

Subjunctive suffix occurs as *i* in the dialect N whereas it is *a* in B and G.

A cluster of *ḍ* + *l* becomes *ḷḷ* in the dialect N and *ḍḷ* in other dialects.

Third person masculine singular forms in past tense verbs are not kept distinct from the feminine singular forms in the dialect N (*kuḍda* 'he drank' and 'she drank'). In the other dialects the two forms are kept distinct.

Apart from the features described above which are common to two or three dialects or which distinguish one dialect from the rest, there are also certain other features which are represented differently in different dialects.

The cluster *rḍ* has become *ḷḍ* in B, *ḍḍ* in G, *yḍ* in K and *ṇḍ* in N.

Reflexive base occurs as *kembu* in B, *ko* in G, *kollu* in K and *kaḷḷu* in N.

Potential suffix has the shape *anu* in B, *ammi* ~ *a:ri* in G, *vəni* ~ *o:ni* ~ *va* in K and *ãvu* in N.

Present tense third person neuter singular form of the base *iru* 'to be' is *ayte* in B, *əda* in G and *ade* in K and N.

First person singular suffix occurring after present stems is *ine* in B, *i:ni* in G, *e* in K and *ini* in N; and that occurring after the past stem is *e* in B, *a* in G, *e* in K and *i* in N.

Third person non-neuter plural suffix occurring after present stem is *are* in B, *a:ra* ~ *i:ru* in G, *ru* in K and *are* in N.

First person plural suffix occurring after past stem is *ive* in B, *evu* in G, *ru* ~ *ri* in K and *o* in N.

The pronoun used to denote 'she' is *a:ke* in B, *aki* in G, *adu* ~ *avəlu* in K and *ava* in N.

On the basis of such variations and their importance in dialect grouping we can conclude that the dialects B and N go together to form a sub-group and the other two dialects stand apart. Dialects B and N appear to be nearer to the standard speech than the other two dialects. They go together to represent the southern regional dialect of Kannada.

Dialect G deviates from the other dialects to a considerable extent. Many of the features displayed by it are common to what is popularly known as the Dharwar dialect. It may thus be taken as representing the northern regional dialect.

Dialect K shows a number of features which are common to other dialects spoken in the west coast such as Ko:ṭa, Havyaka etc. It may, therefore, be considered as representing the coastal dialect of Kannada.

Hence on the basis of the study undertaken in this thesis, three regional dialects can be set up for Kannada, *viz.* southern, northern and coastal.

1. PHONOLOGY

1.1. Inventory :

Phonemes of the four Kannada dialects studied here may be divided into two classes :

(i) those which occur in all the four dialects (common core phonemes), and

(ii) those which occur in one, two, or three of these dialects only (special phonemes). The sum total of the two classes represents the overall phonemic system of these dialects.

The overall phonemic system :

Vowels :

i	i:			u	u:
e	e:	ə		o	o:
ɛ	ɛ:	a	a:	ɔ	ɔ:

Nasalization ~

Consonants:

p	t	ṭ	c	k
ph	th	ṭh	ch	kh
b	d	ḍ	j	g
bh	dh	ḍh	jh	gh
m	n	ṇ	ñ	ŋ
	s			h
	l	ḷ		
v	r		y	

The common core phonemic system:

Vowels:

i	i:	u	u:
e	e:	o	o:
	a	a:	

Consonants:

p	t	ṭ	c	k
b	d	ḍ	j	g
m	n			ŋ
	l			
v	r		y	

The special phonemes :

Vowels :

		ə		
ɛ	ɛ:		ɔ	ɔ:

Nasalization ~

Consonants :

ph	th	ṭh	ch	kh
bh	dh	ḍh	jh	gh
		ṇ	ñ	
	s			h
		ḷ		

VOWELS :

Common core vowels are *i e a o* and *u*. These show a three-way contrast of tongue-height (high, mid and low), a three-way contrast of tongue-position (front, central and back) and a two-way contrast of duration (short and long). Back vowels are rounded and non-back vowels are unrounded.

Dialects G, K and N have *ə* established as a separate phoneme belonging to central unrounded series. It does not show a short-long contrast. Dialect K has a lower-mid, front unrounded vowel ɛ and a lower-mid, back rounded vowel *ɔ* as two additional phonemes. Both these show a short-long contrast. Nasalization occurs as a supra-segmental phoneme in G, K and N.

A short vowel can occur in the initial, medial and final positions of words containing more than one syllable, with the following restrictions in the dialects :

(i) The vowel *o* does not occur initially in N.

(ii) The vowel *ə* occurs initially and medially only in K and medially only in N.

(iii) Vowels ɛ and ɔ do not occur finally in K.

A long vowel generally occurs (i) in the final position of monosyllabic words and (ii) in the initial and medial positions of words containing more than one syllable. Its occurrence in the final position of polysyllabic words is noticed in the following cases:

(i) In words ending in clitics, emphatic particles and vocative forms of nouns.

(ii) In present gerund forms of verbs in the dialects B and N, and the present gerund and present participle forms of verbs in K.

(iii) In genitive forms of nominal bases ending in *i* and *e* in the dialect K.

Nasalization occurring in the dialects G, K and N are invariably preceded or followed by a semi-vowel *v* or *y*.

CONSONANTS :

Among the consonant phonemes, there are eight stops and two affricates, of which five are voiceless and five voiced. The dialect G shows an aspirated-unaspirated contrast for all these consonants, but this is of marginal nature because most of the cases of aspiration can have freely varying unaspirated counterparts. The affricates *c* and *j* have dental and palatal allophones in B and G. The sibilant *s* occurs as a distinct phoneme in B, G and N only. It occurs as an allophone of *c* in K.

There are three nasals *m n* and ŋ in the common core system. The nasal *ṇ* occurs as a separate phoneme in B, G and N, while it

is treated as an allophone of *n* in K. The nasal *ñ* is established as a separate phoneme in K and as an allophone of *n* in B, G and N.

Glottal fricative *h* occurs in G and K only. It is optionally dropped in K.

Contrast between alveolar and retroflex laterals occurs in B, G and N, but not in K.

Apical trill *r* and semi-vowels *v* and *y* occur in all the dialects.

Consonants do not usually occur before pause. They are, however, noticed in the final position of a few loan words in all the dialects. Consonants *ṇ*, *ḷ* and ŋ do not occur initially. Fricative *h* can occur only initially in G. Nasal *ñ* does not occur intervocally in K. Nasal ŋ can occur only in clusters in the dialects B, G and K, while it can occur intervocally also in N.

All consonants (excepting *h* in G and K ; ŋ in B, N and K ; *r* in N and *ñ* in K) can occur in gemination. All consonants excepting *h* can be joined with other consonants to form clusters of two or three consonants.

1.2. **Contrasts :** (For the phonemes of common core system)

VOWELS :

/i/ and /e/

B	/cikke/	star	/cekke/	chip of wood
	/bi:ga/	relative by marriage	/be:ga/	quick

G	/kittə/	to pluck	/kettə/	to chip off
	/ki:li/	lock	/ke:ri/	street
K	/billu/	bow	/bellu/	finger
N	/kiri/	small	/keri/	to scratch
	/si:ru/	nit	/se:ru/	a measure

/e/ and /a/

B	/éṇṭu/	eight	/aṇṭu/	gum
	/ge:ṇa/	span	/ga:ṇa/	oil-mill
G	/teppa/	a float	/tappla/	leaves
	/he:ru/	to load	/ha:ru/	to jump
K	/beli/	white	/bale/	net
	/te:lu/	to float	/ta:lu/	to hold
N	/kere/	tank	/kare/	bank of river
	/e:ru/	to climb	/a:ru/	to jump

/u/ and /o/

B	/kuḷḷu/	cow-dung cake	/koḷḷu/	intestine
	/su:ji/	needle	/so:ji/	granulous powder of wheat

G	/gubbi/	parrot	/gobbi/	hue and cry
	/u:du/	to blow	/o:du/	to read
K	/huli/	tiger	/holi/	to stitch
	/ku:ḍu/	to gather	/ko:ḍu/	horn
N	/suḷḷu/	false	/soḷḷu/	oil-lamp
	/gu:ḍe/	a kind of basket	/go:ḍe/	wall

/o/ and /a/

B	/doḍḍa/	big	/daḍḍa/	dullard
	/so:su/	to filter	/sa:su/	to stretch
G	/koḍa/	pot	/kaḍa/	loan
	/o:ḍu/	to run	/a:ḍu/	to play
K	/obba/	one man	/abbara/	loud cry
	/go:di/	wheat	/ga:di/	mattress
N	/rocce/	mud	/racce/	protection
	/jo:ru/	quick	/ja:ru/	to slip

/i/ and /u/

B	/iḍi/	to hold	/uḍi/	to weave rope
	/ni:ru/	water	/nu:ru/	hundred

G	/gidda/	pieces	/gudde/	blow
	/bi:su/	to blow	/bu:sə/	bran
K	/kiṭṭu/	to touch	/kuṭṭu/	to pound, to crush
	/ni:ru/	water	/nu:ru/	hundred
N	/siḷḷu/	whistle	/suḷḷu/	false
	/ki:re/	a vegetable	/ku:re/	dress–mite

/e/ and /o/

B	/tele/	head	/tole/	log of wood
	/e:du/	wild boar	/o:du/	to read
G	/esu/	how much	/osu/	that much
	/ke:ḷi/	having heard	/ko:ḷi/	hen
K	/keḍu/	to get spoiled	/koḍu/	to give
	/e:ni/	ladder	/o:ni/	lane
N	/suṭṭe/	I burned	/suṭṭo/	we burned
	/e:ḍu/	two	/o:ḍu/	to run

LENGTH OF VOWELS:

/i/ and /i:/

B	/miḍti/	grass-hopper	/mi:ḍti/	you lift with lever

G	/bigi/	to tighten	/bi:ga/	relative by marriage
K	/biḍi/	you leave	/bi:ḍi/	country-cigaratte
N	/kiri/	younger	/ki:re/	a kind of green vegetable

/e/ and /e:/

B	/beḷe/	crop	/be:ḷe/	pulse of grains
G	/seŋka/	conch	/se:ŋga/	groundnut
K	/beli/	white	/be:li/	fence
N	/eḍi/	to peel	/e:ḍi/	coward

/a/ and /a:/

B	/bala/	strength	/ba:la/	tail
G	/nara/	vein	/na:rə/	thread
K	/bale/	net	/ba:le/	plantain
N	/vare/	head-load	/va:re/	curved

/u/ and /u:/

B	/suḍu/	to get burned	/su:ḍu/	bundle of plants
G	/kuḍu/	to give	/ku:ḍu/	to sit

K	/muru/	ear-ring	/mu:ru/	three
N	/muḷḷu/	thorn	/mu:ḷḷu/	east

/o/ and /o:/

B	/koḷi/	to rot	/ko:ḷi/	hen
G	/koḍa/	pot	/ko:ḍə/	horn
K	/koḍu/	to give	/ko:ḍu/	horn
N	/koḷi/	to rot	/ko:ḷi/	hen

CONSONANTS :

/p/ and /b/

B	/paḍi/	allowance in the form of food	/baḍi/	to beat
G	/pa:la/	share	/ba:la/	tail
K	/pəlli/	lizard	/bəlli/	creeper
N	/poḷḷe/	hollow	/boḷḷe/	weightless

/t/ and /d/

B	/tu:ru/	to clean the grain	/du:ru/	to blame
G	/tavḍi/	a kind of rice	/davḍi/	inner side of cheek

K	/təṇi/	to become cool	/dəni/	to get exhausted
N	/a:tra/	anxiety	/a:dra/	prostitution

/ṭ/ and /ḍ/

B	/anṭu/	gum	/aṇḍu/	to sow seed
G	/ṭo:lə/	octroi	/ḍo:lə/	a kind of drum
K	/aṭṭa/	upper part of house	/aḍḍa/	horizontal
N	/saṭga/	serving spoon	/saḍga/	wife's sister's husband

/c/ and /j/

B	/ancu/	to distribute	/anju/	to fear
G	/ba:ci/	chisel	/ba:ji/	a kind of musical instrument
K	/ca:ru/	sauce	/ja:ru/	to slip
N	/ca:ḍi/	tale-bearing	/ja:ḍi/	jar

/k/ and /g/

B	/maka/	face	/maga/	son
G	/kəri/	to fry	/gəri/	feather
K	/ku:ḍu/	to gather	/gu:ḍu/	nest
N	/kaṇṭa/	shell of coconut	/gaṇṭa/	upto

NASALS :

/m/, /n/ and /ŋ/

B	/nemti/	you believe	/panti/	line of diners
	/saŋti/	a thing, news		
G	/yammi/	she-buffalo	/ninni/	yesterday
	/ṭeŋŋin giḍa/	coconut tree		
K	/gimcu/	to squeeze	/tincu/	to feed
	/hɛŋcu/	woman		
N	/samti/	reconciliation	/sante/	market
	/saŋti/	a thing, news		

/v/ and /b/

B	/vagi/	to wash clothes	/bagi/	to pierce
G	/vəḷḷə/	to call	/bəḷḷə/	finger
K	/vajje/	weight	/bajje/	a dish
N	/va:se/	healing	/ba:se/	promise

/r/ and /l/

B	/vara/	sovereign	/vala/	field
G	/bari/	to write	/bali/	near
K	/ha:ru/	to jump	/ha:lu/	milk
N	/agra/	light, weightless	/agla/	breadth

/v/ and /y/

B	/vaḷḍu/	to start	/yaḷḍu/	two
G	/vattə/	to press	/yattə/	ox
K	/ka:vu/	handle of axe	/ka:yu/	nut, to wait
N	/va:ta/	he-goat	/ya:ta/	water-lifting machine

1.3. Phonetic System :

Over all phonetic system of the dialects :

i I I˅	i: I>	ɨ Ɨ	<u	u U U˅	u:
e E E˅	e: E>	ə	<o	o ᴨ	o:
ɛ ɛ˅ ɛ>	ɛ:	ə˅	<ɔ	ɔ	ɔ:
æ	ɐ ɐ˅	ʌ		w	
	a				
		a:			

p	t	ṭ	c	ć	k
ph	th	ṭh		ćh	kh
b	d	ḍ	j	j́	g
bh	dh	ḍh		j́h	gh
m	n̪ n	ṇ		ñ	ŋ
	ṛ	ṛ̃			
	s̪ s	ṣ		ś	h
	l	ḷ			
w v	r			y	

Common core phonetic system of the dialects:

i	i:			u	u:
I				U	
e	e:		ə	o	o:
		a	a:		

p	t	ṭ	ć	k
b	d	ḍ	j́	g
m	n	ṇ	ñ	ŋ
	ṛ	ṛ̃		
	s			
	l	ḷ		
v	r		y	

Phonetic description of the symbols used :

VOWELS :

[i] high, front, unrounded vowel.

[I] lower-high, front, unrounded vowel.

[e] higher-mid, front, unrounded vowel.

[E] mean-mid, front, unrounded vowel.

[ɛ] lower-mid, front, unrounded vowel.

[æ] higher-low, front, unrounded vowel.

[ɨ] high, central, unrounded vowel.

[ᵻ] lower-high, central, unrounded vowel.

[ə] mid, central unrounded vowel.

[ɐ] higher-low, central, unrounded vowel.

[a] low, central, unrounded vowel.

[u] high, back, rounded vowel.

[U] lower, high, back, rounded vowel.

[o] higher-mid, back, rounded vowel.

[⎍] mean-mid, back, rounded vowel.

[ɔ] lower-mid, back, rounded vowel.

[w] higher-low, back, rounded vowel.

[ʌ] higher-low, back, unrounded vowel.

MODIFICATIONS :

[ˑ] half-long.

[:] long.

[˅] slightly lower.

[˃] slightly centralised (for front vowels).

[˂] slightly centralised (for back vowels).

CONSONANTS :

[p] bilabial voiceless stop.

[t] dental voiceless stop.

[ṭ] retroflex voiceless stop.

[c] dental voiceless affricate.

[c′] palatal voiceless affricate.

[k] velar voiceless stop.

[b] bilabial voiced stop.

[d] dental voiced stop.

[ḍ] retroflex voiced stop.

[j] dental voiced affricate.

[j́] palatal voiced affricate.

[g] velar voiced stop.

[m] bilabial nasal.

[n̪] dental nasal.

[n] alveolar nasal.

[ṇ] retroflex nasal.

[ñ] palatal nasal.

[ŋ] velar nasal.

[ṛ] retroflex flap.

[ṛ̃] retroflex nasalised flap.

[s̪] dental voiceless sibilant.

[s] alveolar voiceless sibilant.

[ṣ] retroflex voiceless sibilant.

[ś] palatal voiceless sibilant.

[h] glottal fricative (also aspiration when occurring after a stop consonant or affricate)

[l] alveolar lateral.

[ḷ] retroflex lateral.

[w] bilabial semivowel.

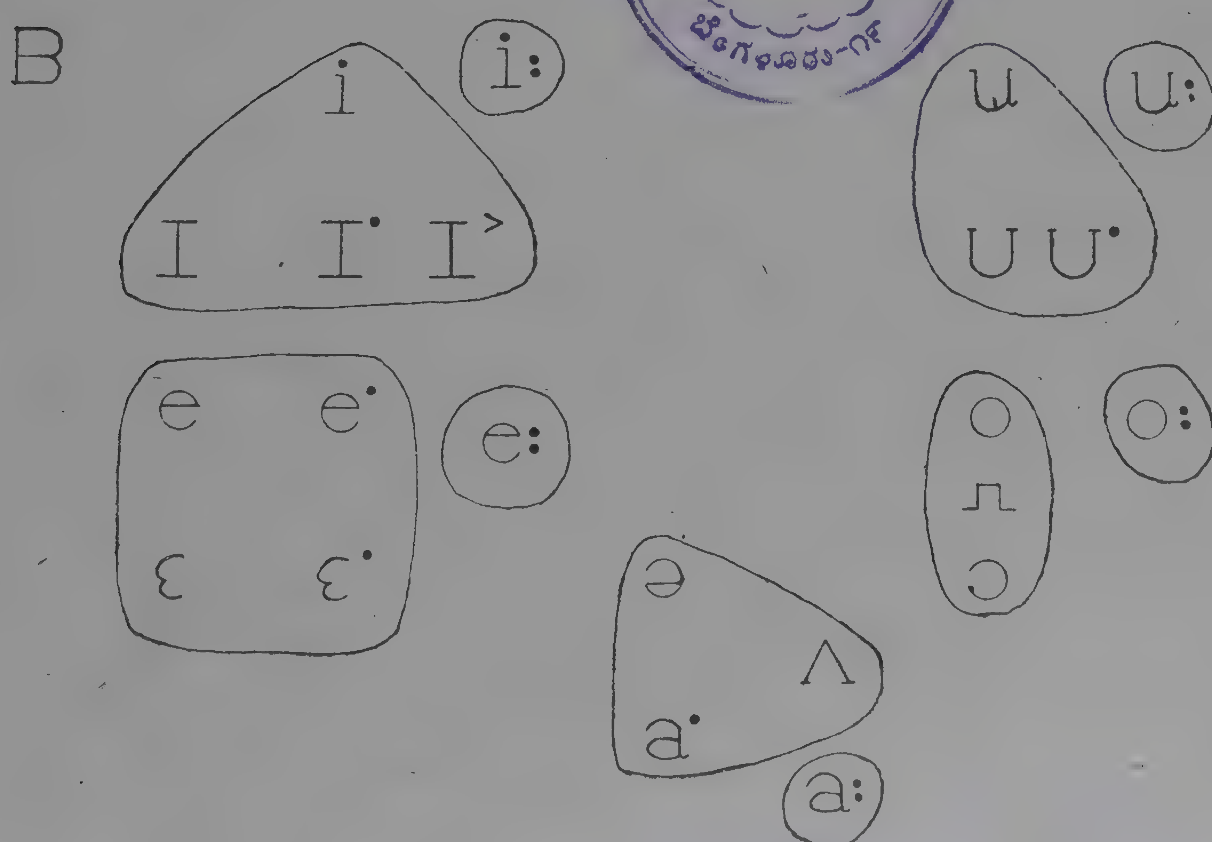
[v] labiodental semivowel.

[r] alveolar trill.

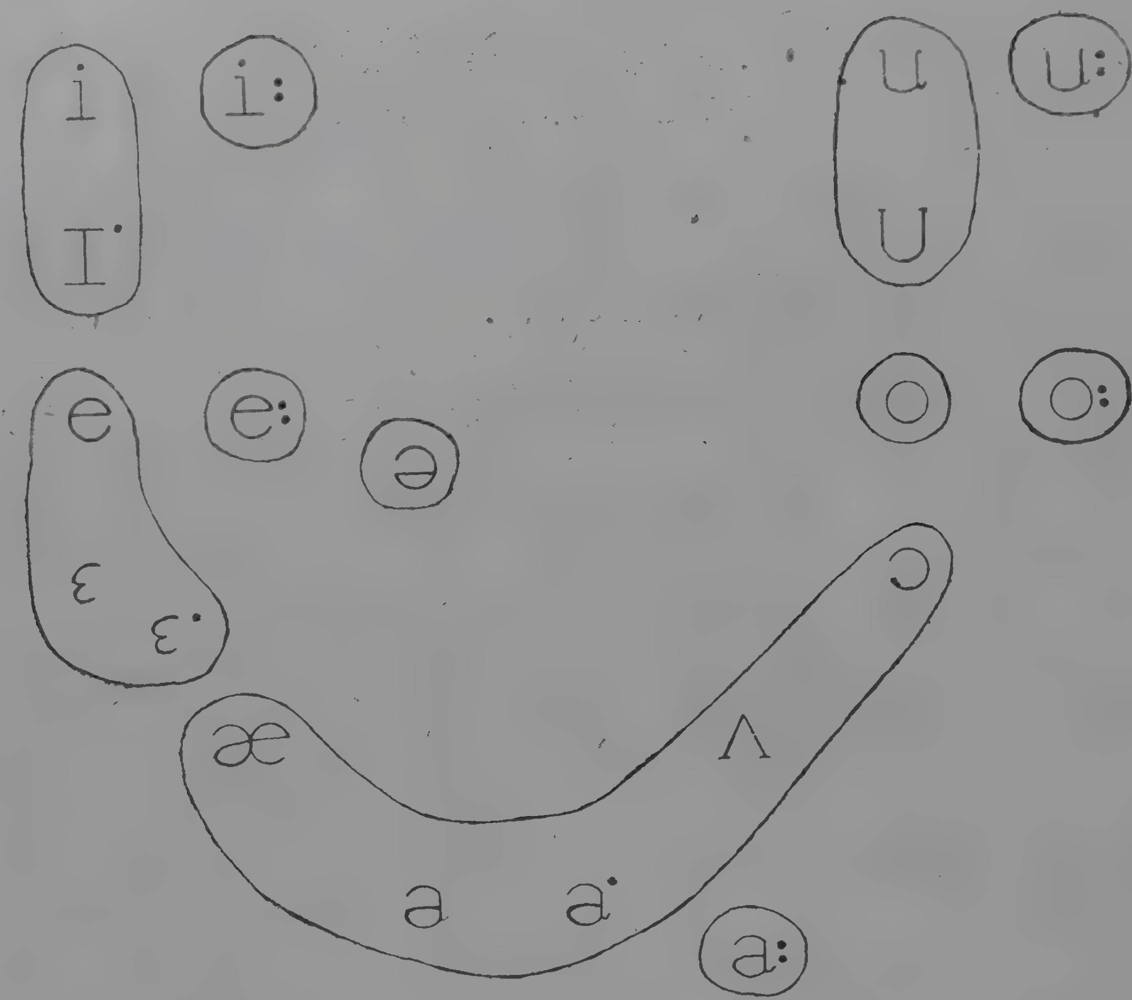
[y] palatal semivowel.

Grouping of allophones:

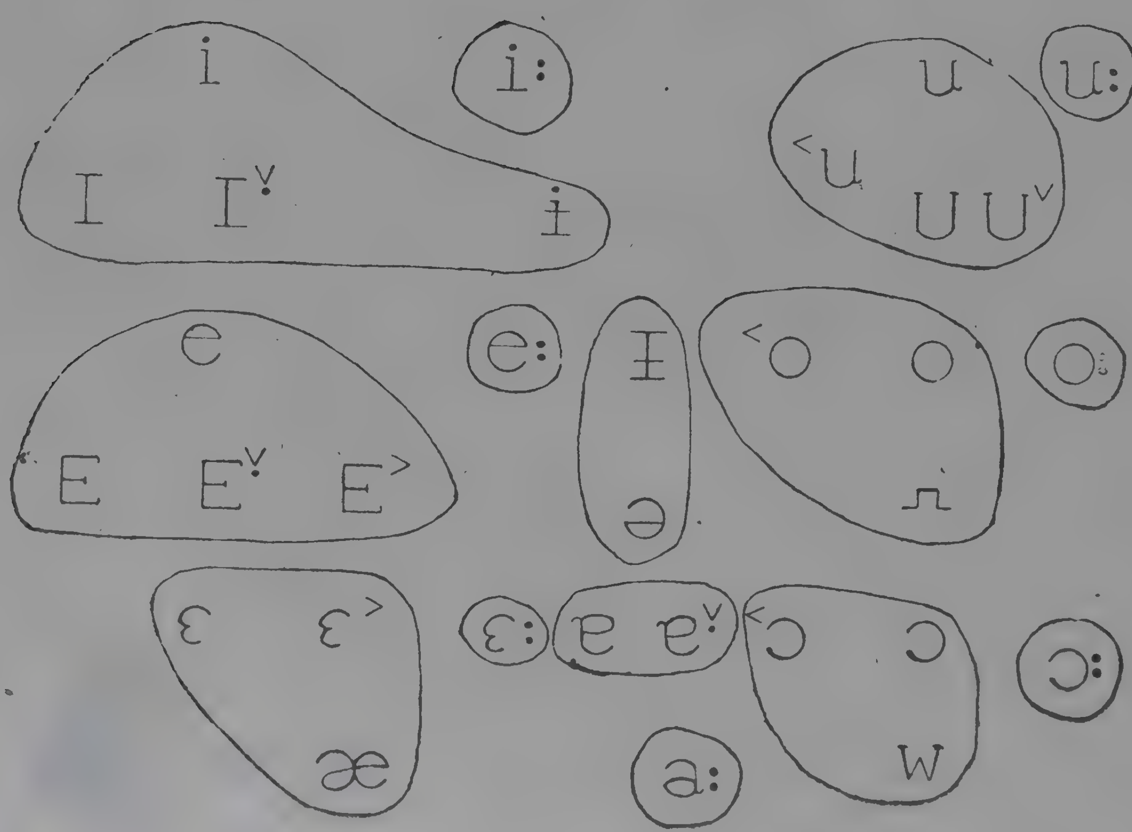
Vowels:

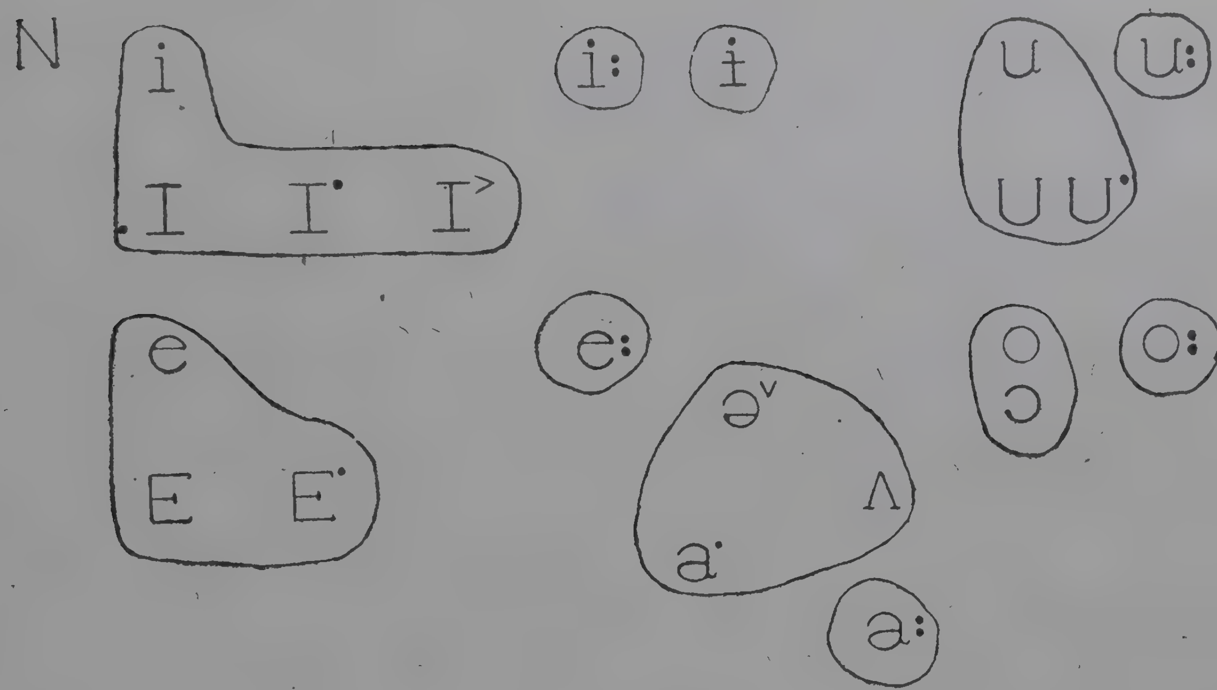


G


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w



1.4. Description of Phonemes :

1.4.1. Vowels :

/i/

B [i] in the initial checked syllables,

[I˃] in the non-initial and non-final syllables,

[I·] in the final position

and [I] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/iṇḍu/	to squeeze	[iṇḍʋ·]
	/jibka/	miser	[j́ibka]
ii)	/calike/	spade	[ćʌlI˃ke·]
	/konimi/	blacksmith	[k^hʌnI˃mI·]

iii)	/kitili/	orange	[kItI˃lI˙]
	/ḍummi/	a kind of insect	[ḍummI̤˙]
iv)	/isa/	poison	[Isa˙]
	/tidi/	leather bag used to lift water	[tIdI˙]

G [I˙] in the final position,

and [i] elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/həṇgi/	comb	[hə̃ṛgI˙]
	/aḍḍəṇgi/	three-legged stool	[aḍḍə̃ṛgI˙]
ii)	/iŋgḷa/	burning charcoal	[iŋgḷa˙]
	/ivã/	this man	[ivã˙]
	/bislə/	heat of sun	[bislə]

K [I] in initial open syllables and in medial open syllables after the phoneme *c*,

[I˙ˇ] in the final position

[i] in checked syllables except befere a consonant + *r*

and [i] elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/giri/	mountain	[gIrI˙ˇ]
	/bəciri/	pregnant woman	[bəsIrI˙ˇ]

ii)	/bənḍi/	cart	[bənḍɪ̌·]
iii)	/ninne/	yesterday	[ninnᴇ̌:]
iv)	/məjjige/	buttermilk	[məjjɨgᴇ̌·]

N [i] medially in the initial checked syllable of a word, and initially,

[ɪ˃] in non-initial and non-final syllable,

[ɪ˙] finally

and [ɪ] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/iḍi/	handful	[iṛɪ˙]
	/miḷḷi/	small goblet	[miḷḷɪ˙]
ii)	/beḷigge/	morning	[beḷɪ˃ggᴇ˙]
	/di:vṭige/	oil-torch	[di:wṭɪ˃gᴇ˙]
iii)	/kuḷi/	pit	[kʊḷɪ˙]
	/kotti/	cat	[kɔttɪ˙]
iv)	/jina/	day	[ǰɪna·]
	/bila/	rat-hole	[bɪla·]

/i:/

B [i:]

/i:ta/	this man	[i:ta·]
/si:la/	hand-bag	[ši:la·]

3

G [i:]

/i:su/	this much	[i:sʊ˙]
/ni:ḍke/	thirst	[ni:ṛkɛ˙]

K [i:]

/i:ge/	now	[i:gɛ̌˙]
/bi:di/	road	[bi:dɪ̌˙]

N [i:]

/i:ḍga/	a caste	[i:ṛga˙]
/ki:ra/	mongoose	[ki:ra˙]

/e/

B [ɛ] after *k* and *g* in checked syllables,

[ɛ˙] in the final position after geminated laterals,

[e˙] in the final position after consonants other than a geminated lateral,

[ʸe] in the initial position

and [e] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/kembu/	cough	[kʰɛmbʊ˙]
	/geṇsu/	sweet potato	[gɛr̃sʊ˙]
ii)	/palle/	vegetable	[pʌllɛ˙]
	/aḷḷe/	cotton	[ʌḷḷɛ˙]

iii)	/jimke/	deer	[ǰímke·]
	/koppe/	frog	[kʰʌppe·]
iv)	/ede/	chest	[ʸede·]
	/egru/	to jump	[ʸegrʊ·]
v)	/teggu/	a pit	[teggʊ·]
	/kene/	cream of milk	[kʰene]

G [ɛ] in the medial position when followed by *ə* or *a* in the next syllable or immediately followed by *ṇ* or *ḷ*,

[ɛ·] in the final position,

[ʸe] in the initial position

and [e] elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/heppa/	curdling agent	[hɛppa·]
	/mevə/	fodder	[mɛvə]
	/neḷḷə/	shadow	[nɛḷḷə]
	/beṇṇi/	butter	[bɛṇṇɪ·]
ii)	/aḷe/	son-in-law	[aḷɛ·]
	/selle/	upper garment	[sellɛ·]
iii)	/esu/	how much	[ʸesʊ·]
iv)	/keri/	tank	[kerɪ·]
	/keḍsu/	to spoil	[keṛsʊ·]

K [ʸᴇ˃] in the initial position,

[ᴇ] medially in open syllables,

[ᴇ·̌] finally

and [e] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/eṇṭu/	eight	[ʸᴇ˃ṇṭᴜ·̌]
	/eli/	rat	[ʸᴇ˃lɪ·̌]
ii)	/negi/	to lift up	[nᴇgɪ·̌]
	/neri/	fox	[nᴇrɪ·̌]
iii)	/mane/	house	[mɐnᴇ·̌]
	/kɛre/	lake	[kærᴇ·̌]
iv)	/nekku/	to lick	[nekkᴜ·̌]
	/kempu/	red	[kempᴜ·̌]

N [ʸᴇ] initially before geminated consonants,

[ᴇ] medially before geminated consonants,

[ᴇ·] finally,

[ʸe] initially before non-geminated consonants,

and [e] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/eṇṇe/	oil	[ʸᴇṇṇᴇ·]
	/eccra/	awake	[ʸᴇccra·]
ii)	/geḍḍe/	root	[gᴇḍḍᴇ·]
	/beṇṇi/	cow-dung cake	[bᴇṇṇɪ·]

iii)	/poḷḷe/	hollow	[poḷḷᴇ˙]
	/vage/	smoke	[wʌgᴇ˙]
iv)	/era/	ant	[ʸera˙]
	/eŋsu/	woman	[ʸeŋsᴜ˙]
v)	/bede/	sensual desire of cattle	[bedᴇ˙]
	/kevḍa/	deaf	[kewṛa˙]

/e:/

B [ʸe:] initially

and [e:] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/e:du/	wild boar	[ʸe:dᴜ˙]
	/e:lakki/	cardamom	[ʸe:ləkkɪ˙]
ii)	/ḍe:gu/	to belch	[ḍe:gᴜ˙]
	/kaḷe:vu/	weed	[kʰʌḷe:wᴜ˙]

G [ʸe:] initially

and [e:] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/e:ṇḍi/	crab	[ʸe ṇḍɪ]
	/e:nu/	what	[ʸe:nᴜ˙]
ii)	/de:lci/	a kind of vessel	[de:lcɪ˙]
	/a:ye:ri/	presentation	[a:ye:rɪ˙]

K [^{y}e:] initially

and [e:] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/e:ni/	ladder	[^{y}e:nɪ̌·]
ii)	/be:li/	fence	[be:ḷɪ̌·]

N [^{y}e:] initially

and [e:] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/e:cne/	worry	[^{y}e:cnᴇ·]
	/e:nu/	what	[^{y}e:nᴜ·]
ii)	/me:ḷi/	handle of plough	[me:ḷɪ·]
	/ge:psu/	to remember	[ge:psᴜ·]

/a/

B [a·] in the final position,

[ə] in checked syllables provided it is followed by a high vowel in the next syllable

and [ʌ] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/soṭṭa/	curved	[sɔṭṭa·]
	/ba:vga/	male cat	[ba:vga·]

ii)	/akki/	rice	[əkkɪ·]
	/allu/	teeth	[əllʊ·]
iii)	/naga/	plough	[nʌga·]
	/alige/	plank	[ʌlɪ˃ge·]

G [ɔ] after an initial cluster of a consonant + *v*,

[æ˃] after an initial cluster of a consonant + *y*,

[ʌ] when followed by a high vowel in the next syllable provided it is not preceded by an initial cluster of a consonant + *v* or *y*; or in the non-initial and non-final syllable,

[a·] finally

and [a] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/tvali/	log of wood	[twɔlɪ·]
	/svaṇḍi/	trunk of elephant	[swɔṇḍɪ·]
ii)	/kyampgə/	reddish	[kyæ˃mpgə]
	/kyaṇku/	to tease	[kyæ˃ṛ̃kʊ·]
iii)	/vaḍi/	to break	[wʌṛɪ·]
	/məlayi/	cream of milk	[məlʌyɪ·]
iv)	/koḍa/	pot	[koṛa·]
	/cukka/	net-work of rope to be tied to the mouth of calf	[cukka·]
v)	/agsa/	washerman	[agsa·]
	[kaḷḷa/	thief	[kaḷḷa·]

K [ɐ̌·] finally

and [ɐ] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/ka:gəda/	paper	[ka:gɨdǎ·]
	/mara/	tree	[mɐrɐ̌·]
it)	/akka/	elder sister	[ɐkkɐ̌·]
	/kannaḍa/	a language	[kɐnnaṛɐ̌·]

N [əᵛ] in checked syllables provided it is followed by high vowel in the next syllable,

[a·] finally

and [ʌ] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/aṭṭi/	house	[əᵛṭṭɪ·]
	/kabbu/	sugar-cane	[kəᵛbbᴜ·]
ii)	/buḍa/	bottom	[bᴜṛa·]
	/jivṇa/	life	[ʝiwṛ̃a·]
iii)	/dage/	heat	[dʌgᴇ·]
	/garagsa/	saw	[gʌrʌgsa·]

/a:/

B [a:]

/a:lve/	tortoise	[a:lwe˙]
/bo:ga:ṇi/	a kind of vessel	[bo:ga:ṇɪ˙]

G [a:]

/aḍa:la/	broad	[aṛa:la˙]
/heṇa:la/	plait of hair	[hᵋṇa:la˙]

K [a:]

/a:ru/	six	[a:rʊ̌˙]
/ma:le/	garland	[ma:lᴇ̌˙]

N [a:]

/a:rka/	wooden box containing seeds for sowing	[a:rka˙]
/ga:sa/	tiredness	[ga:sa˙]

/o/

B [ʌ] after velar stops,

[ɔ] after the stops and nasals of labial and dental series, and after the sibilant *s*,

[ʷo] initially

and [o] elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/kori/	to bore	[kʰʌrɪˑ]
	/gorse/	hoof	[gʌrśeˑ]
ii)	/boccu/	hollow	[bɔccuˑ]
	/mosuḷe/	crocodile	[mɔsuḷeˑ]
	/doḍḍi/	cowshed	[dɔḍḍɪˑ]
	/soppe/	creeper	[sɔppeˑ]
iii)	/ogḷu/	to praise	[ʷogḷuˑ]
	/oppu/	to agree	[ʷoppuˑ]
iv)	/roḍḍa/	left-hander	[roḍḍaˑ]
	/joṭṭu/	blighted seed	[jóṭṭuˑ]

G [ʷo] initially,

[oˑ] finally

and [o] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/osu/	that much	[ʷosuˑ]
	/oki:la/	lawyer	[ʷoki:laˑ]
ii)	/chalo/	beautiful	[chaloˑ]
iii)	/toglə/	skin	[toglə]
	/da:sogi/	feast in the temple	[da:sogɪ]

K [ʷo˂] initially,

[o] medially in checked syllables,

and [ʌ] elsewere.

Examples:

i)	/ondu/	one	[ʷo˂ndʊ̌·]
	/oppu/	to accept	[ʷo˂ppʊ̌·]
ii)	/kollu/	to kill	[kollʊ̌·]
	/kombu/	horn	[kombʊ̌·]
iii)	/horu/	to carry	[hʌ̘rʊ̌·]
	/koḍu/	to give	[kʌ̘ṛʊ̌·]

N [o] medially after nasals and labial stops,

[o·] finally

and [ɔ] medially after the remaining consonants. Occurrence of this phoneme in initial position is not noticed in this dialect.

Examples:

i)	/mora/	winnowing fan	[mora·]
	/poḷḷe/	hollow	[poḷḷᴇ·]
ii)	/kuḍdo/	we drank	[kuṛdo·]
iii)	/koḷa/	tank	[kɔḷa·]
	/toḍe/	thigh	[tɔṛᴇ·]
	/sose/	daughter-in-law	[sɔsᴇ·]

/o:/

B [ʷo:] initially

and [o:] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/o:tu/	he-goat	[ʷo:tʊ·]
	/o:kḷi/	coloured water	[ʷo:kḷɪ·]
ii)	/go:se/	horn of deer	[go:śe·]
	/na:gos:a/	iron chain of plough	[na:go:sa·]

G [ʷo:] initially

and [o:] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/o:ḍu/	to read	[ʷo:ḍʊ·]
ii)	/ḍo:ri/	a kind of vessel	[ḍo:rɪ·]
	/yo:ḷu/	seven	[yo:ḷʊ·]

K [ʷo:] initially

and [o:] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/o:ni/	lane	[ʷo:nɪ̌·]
	/o:ḍḷu/	tile	[ʷo:ḍḷʊ̌·]
ii)	/ko:li/	cock	[ko:lɪ̌·]
	/bo:ṭi/	steamer	[bo:ṭɪ̌·]

N [ʷo:] initially

and [o:] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/o:lke/	resemblance	[ʷo:lkᴇ·]
	/o:ṇi/	lane	[ʷo:ṇɪ·]
ii)	/go:dve/	wheat	[go:dwᴇ·]
	/aro:ṇa/	big plate	[ʌro:ṇa]

/u/

B [u] in checked syllables,

[ʊ·] finally

and [ʊ] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/uŋgi/	pipe of snake-charmer	[uŋgɪ·]
	/ɓuḍḍa/	navel cavity	[ɓuḍḍa·]
ii)	/kivu/	pus	[kɪwʊ·]
	/ja:mu/	a kind of glass	[ja:mʊ·]
iii)	/uli/	tiger	[ʊlɪ·]
	/tuḍibe/	a kind of honey-bee	[tʊṛɪ˃be·]

G [ʊ·] finally

and [u] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/todlu/	to stammer	[todlʊ·]
	/əygo:ḷu/	priest	[əygo:ḷʊ·]

ii)	/uskə/	sand	[uskə]
	/bugṭi/	swelling	[bugṭɪ]

K [ʊ] in initial open syllables,

[ʊ̌·] finally,

[u] in non-final checked syllables except before a consonant + *r*

and [u˂] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/uri/	burning	(ʊrɪ̌·)
	/huli/	tiger	[hʊlɪ̌·]
ii)	/mu:gu/	nose	[mu:gʊ̌·]
	/həllu/	tooth	[həllʊ̌·]
iii)	/uddu/	black-gram	[uddʊ̌·]
	/muŋgre/	mongoose	[muŋgrɛ̌·]
iv)	/ku:gula/	cuckoo	[ku:gu˂lɐ̌·]
	/mu:gute/	nose-ring	[mu:gu˂tɛ̌·]

N [u] initially ; and also medially in checked syllables,

[ʊ·] finally

and [ʊ] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/uli/	tiger	[ulɪ·]
	/tuḍka/	robber	[tuɽka·]

ii)	/ga:bu/	fear	[ga:bʊ·]
	/kasbaḷu/	broom	[kʌsbʌḷʊ·]
iii)	/kura/	boil	[kʊra·]
	/bo:guṇi/	a kind of vessel	[bo:gʊṇɪ·]

/u:/

B [u:]

/u:dlu/	swelling	[u:dlʊ·]
/ku:kṇi/	ear-wax	[ku:kṛ̃ɪ]

G [u:]

/u:cə/	long	[u:cə]
/ku:gṇə/	ear-wax	[ku:gṛ̃ə]

K [u:]

/u:ru/	village	[u:rʊ̌·]
/bu:di/	ashes	[bu:dɪ̌·]

N [u:]

/u:na/	deformity	[u:na]
/bu:rga/	soap-nut tree	[bu:rga·]

/ə/ This occurs as a separate phoneme in G K and N. It is established on the basis of the contrasts shown below :

G /a/ and /ə/

/kari/	to call	/kəri/	to fry
/aṇṭa/	watch house in the field	/əṇṭə/	gum
/kaṭṭi/	platform around tree	/kəṭṭi/	having tied

K /a/ and /ə/

/batta/	paddy	/bətta/	he comes
/na:galu/	jumping	/ba:gəla/	door

N /a/ and /ə/

/aḷḷada/	of the pit	/taḷḷəda/	he pushed

/ə/ and /i/

/cappəḍi/	a slice	/vappini/	I have agreed

/ə/ and /u/

/toḍgəda/	he started to do	/toḍguṇi/	a kind of grass

There is no corresponding long vowel for this phoneme. It occurs only initially and medially in K and only medially in N. In the dialect G, however, it can occur in initial, medial and final positions. Its allophones are as follows:

G [ə]

/əkki/	rice	[əkkɪ·]
/kəṇṇə/	eye	[kəṇṇə]

K [ɨ] in medial checked syllables before a consonant + *r*, and in medial open syllables,

and]ə] elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/nagədi/	cash	[nəgɨdɪ̌·]
	/agədru/	they dug	[agɨdrǔ·]

ii)	/məri/	young	[mərɪ̌·]
	/kəṭṭu/	to tie	[kəṭṭʊ̌·]

N [ɨ]

/majjəge/	buttermilk	[mə^{v}jjɨgᴇ·]
/ma:ḍədru/	they did	[ma:ḍɨdrʊ·]
/ku:gəda/	he cried	[ku:gɨda·]

/ ɛ / and / ɔ / and their corresponding long vowels / ɛ :/ and / ɔ :/ occur as separate phonemes in K on the basis of the contrasts given below :

/e/ and / ɛ /

/bennelugu/	back-bone	/bɛnne/	butter

/ ɛ / and /a/

/kɛre/	lake	/kare/	border of garments

/o/ and /ɔ/

/koḍa/	he cannot give	/kɔḍa/	jar

/ɔ/ and /a/

/tɔle/	to wash	/tale/	head

/ ɛ / and / ɛ : /

/kɛre/	lake	/kɛ:re/	a kind of snake

/ɔ/ and /ɔ : /

/kɔne/	bunch	/kɔ:ne/	room

Occurrence of / ɛ / and / ɔ / is restricted to initial and medial positions only. / ɛ: / and / ɔ: / are further restricted to initial syllables only. Allophonic discriptions of these phonemes are given below :

/ ɛ /

[ʸɛ˃] initially, and between *k* and *p* in checked syllables,
[ɛ] in checked syllables except between *k* and *p*
and [æ] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/ ɛmme /	she-buffalo	[ʸɛ˃ mmᴇ̌]
	/kɛppe/	frog	[kʸɛ˃ppᴇ̌·]
ii)	/kɛnḍa/	burning charcoal	[kɛṇḍɐ̌·]
	/bɛŋke/	fire	[bɛŋkᴇ̌·]
iii)	/kɛre/	lake	[kærᴇ̌·]
	/nɛla/	floor	[nælɐ̌·]

/ɔ/

[ʷɔ˂] initially,
[ɔ] in checked syllables
and [w] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/ɔnṭe/	camel	[ʷɔ˂ṇṭᴇ̌·]
	/ɔle/	furnace	[ʷɔ˂lᴇ̌·]

ii)	/mɔṭṭe/	egg	[mɔṭṭᴇ̌·]
	/cɔṇḍla/	trunk of elephant	~ [cɔṇḍlɐ̌· ~ sɔṇḍlɐ̌·]
iii)	/hɔle/	river	[hw̌lᴇ̌·]
	/nɔre/	foam	[nwrᴇ̌·]

/ ɛ : /

[ʸɛ˃ :] in initial syllables occurring after *k*, *g*, *m* and *h* and [ɛ :] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/kɛ:re/	a kind of snake	[kʸɛ˃:rᴇ̌·]
	/gɛ:rumara/	cashew tree	[gʸɛ˂:ru˂mɐrǎ·]
	/mɛ:ne/	upon	[mʸɛ˃:nᴇ̌·]
	/hɛ:ṭe/	hen	[hʸɛ:ṭᴇ̌·]
ii)	/cɛ:na/	mason	[cɛ:nɐ̌·] ~ [sɛ:nɐ̌·]
	/bɛ:ga/	quickly	[bɛ:gɐ̌·]

/ɔ :/

[ʷɔ˂ :] initially and after *k*, *g* and *c* in initial syllables. and [ɔ :] elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/ɔ:ḍa/	boat	[^{w}ɔ˂:ṛɐ̌·]
	/kɔ:na/	he-buffalo	[k^{w}ɔ˂:nɐ̌·]
	/gɔ:le/	cattle	[g^{w}ɔ˂:lɛ̌·]
	/cɔ:ge/	bough of	[c^{w}ɔ˂:gɛ̌·]
		areca tree	~ [s^{w}ɔ˂:gɛ̌]
ii)	/tɔ:ṭa/	garden	[tɔ:ṭɐ̌·]
	/bɔ:na/	sky	[bɔ:nɐ̌·]

[e] and [ɛ], allophones of /e/ and /ɛ/ respectively and [o] and [ɔ], the allophones of /o/ and /ɔ/ respectively are in complementary distribution when single morphemes only are taken into consideration. [e] and [o] occur when the following syllable contains a high vowel and [ɛ] and [ɔ] when it is non-high. But in morphophenemic situations, the conditioning vowel is lost and the vowels [e] and [ɛ], and [o] and [ɔ] occur irrespective of the vowels in the next syllable. The same remark holds good for the long vowels [e:] and [ɛ:], and [o:] and [ɔ:] also.

negi	to jump	negu:du	jumping
nɛge	to laugh	nɛgu:du	laughing
bennu	back	bennelugu	back-bone
hɔḍe	to strike	hɔḍu:du	striking
koḍu	to give	koḍu:du	giving

Nasalization /~/. This occurs in G, K and N. It is always preceded or followed by *v* or *y*. Contrast between the nasalised and non-nasalised vowels may be shown as follows:

G	/a:vĩ/	tortoise	/ka:vi/	a colour
	/da:vã/	a kind of rope	/hu:va/	flower

K	/kãyya/	bitter	/kəyyu/	hand
	/kẽyyu/	paddy plant	/kəyyu/	hand
N	/avã/	he	/ava/	she
	/kivĩ/	ear	/gavi/	cave

1.4.2. Consonants :

/p/ A bilabial voiceless stop [p]

B	/paŋglu/	branching of root
	/tapa:le/	a kind of vessel
	/vappige/	permission
	/rampa/	saw
G	/pəri/	slough
	/ca:pi/	mat
	/kappi/	frog
	/talpa/	plank
K	/pəlli/	lizard
	/di:pa/	lamp
	/uppu/	salt
	/bərpu/	ice
N	/pilli/	ring for toe
	/ka:pu/	broad bangles
	/tippe/	heap of cow-dung
	/lo:pḷi/	foam

/b/ A bilabial voiced stop [b]

B	/baccu/	nest
	/la:ba/	profit
	/gubbi/	sparrow
	/albu/	creeper
G	/bagla/	arm-pit
	/ḍa:ba/	girdle
	/gubbi/	sparrow
	/abka:ra/	a kind of insect
K	/bo:ṭi/	steamer
	/taləbu/	habit
	/kəbbu/	sugar-cane
	/bɔmbe/	doll
N	/burgu/	dry leaf
	/ga:bu/	fear
	/gabbu/	bad smell
	/jibre/	rheum

/t/ A dental voiceless stop [t]

B	/taḷḷa/	thin
	/ga:ta/	tiny bamboo stick
	/gutti/	stem of plant
	/jantu/	stomach worm
G	/ta:ṭi/	bark of tree
	/jati/	with

	/mutte/	grand-father
	/cinti/	worry
K	/ti:ḍu/	to weep
	/mu:gute/	nose-ring
	/həttu/	ten
	/ra:tre/	night
N	/to:ḍa/	ornament of leg
	/ji:ta/	service
	/utta/	ant-hill
	/ãvsti/	medicine

/d/ A dental voiced stop [d]

B	/dappa/	thick
	/bede/	sensual desire of cattle
	/madda:na/	noon
	/jardi/	tailor
G	/de:lci/	a kind of vessel
	/midu/	soft
	/niddi/	sleep
	/ku:dlə/	hair
K	/dana/	cow
	/bi:di/	street
	/məddu/	medicine
	/arda/	half

N	/dasi/	sprout of coconut flower
	/su:da/	also
	/daddu/	broken pot
	/kodla/	stammerer

/ṭ/ A retroflex voiceless stop [ṭ]

B	/ṭoṇpe/	big stick
	/gu:ṭa/	peg
	/goṭṭa/	bamboo tube used for giving medicine to cattle
	/uŋṭa/	toe
G	/ṭivākki/	a kind of bird
	/tuṭi/	lip
	/guṭṭə/	secret
	/puṭgi/	strength
K	/ṭɔŋge/	tip of branch
	/u:ṭa/	meal
	/hiṭṭu/	flour
	/ecṭu/	how much
N	/ṭamaṭa/	tomato
	/ya:ṭe/	hen
	/beṭṭu/	finger
	/cagṭe/	a kind of plant

/ḍ/ has two allophones in all the dialects. It has the allophone [ṛ] a retroflex flap when occurring intervocally and in medial non-homorganic clusters in the dialects B, G and N; and intervocally and

in medial clusters with a consonant other than *l*, *n* or *ḍ* in the dialect K and the allophone [ḍ] a retroflex voiced stop elsewhere.

B [ṛ]

i)	/caḍi/	iron bar	[cʌ́ṛɪ·]
	/ma:ḍa/	cloud	[ma:ṛa·]
ii)	/koḍti/	wooden hammer	[kʰʌṛtɪ·]
	/nagḍi/	cold	[nəgṛɪ·]

[ḍ]

i)	/ḍummi/	a kind of insect	[ḍummɪ·]
	/ḍimṭi/	oil torch in temple procession	[ḍimṭɪ·]
ii)	/buḍḍi/	bottle	[buḍḍɪ·]
	/giḍḍa/	short	[giḍḍa·]
iii)	/kaṇḍa/	muscles	[kʰʌṇḍa·]
	/koḷḍu/	log of wood	[kʰʌḷḍʊ·]

G [ṛ]

/kuḍi/	to drink	[kuṛɪ·]
/kurḍi/	a kind of dish	[kurṛɪ·]

[ḍ]

/ḍappina:ṭa/	a kind of folk-drama	[ḍʌppina:ṭa·]
/kuḍḍi/	a kind of insect	[kuḍḍɪ·]
/ta:bəṇḍi/	big plate	[ta:bəṇḍɪ·]

K [ṛ]

/du:ḍu]	to push	[du:ṛʊ·̌]
/kəyḍi/	bear	[kəyṛɪ·̌]

[ḍ]

/ḍəbbi/	tin	[ḍəbbɪ·̌]
/daḍḍa/	dull	[dɐḍḍɐ·̌]
/maḍle/	a kind of fish	[mɐḍlᴇ·̌]
/gənḍu/	male	[gəṇḍʊ·̌]

N [ṛ]

/naḍa/	waist	[nʌṛa·]
/tuḍbe/	a kind of insect	[tuṛbᴇ·]

[ḍ]

/ḍa:bu/	girdle	[ḍa:bʊ·]
/moḍḍa/	stupid	[moḍḍa·]
/kuṇḍa/	blind	[kuṇḍa·]

/c/ and /j/. These affricates have dental and palatal allophones in B and G, and only palatal allophone in N. In K /c/ has palatal affricate and sibilant (dental as well as retroflex) allophones. There is also free variation between [ć] and [s] in certain environments in K. /j/ has, however, only palatal allophone in K. The allophonic description in individual dialects are given below in detail.

B /c/ has the allophone [c] a dental voiceless affricate in gemination, medially before a back vowel or a consonant and the allophone [ć] a palatal affricate elsewhere.

[c]

i)	/ucca/	mad man	[ucca·]
ii)	/ancu]	tile	[ən̪cʊ·]
iii)	/pucḍa/	tuft of hair	[pucṛa·]

[ć]

/cuka:ḍe/	mosquito	[ćʊka:ṛe·]
/ruci/	taste	[rʊćɪ·]
/a:ca:ri/	carpenter	[a:ća:rɪ·]

/j/ has the allophone [j] a dental voiced affricate occurring medially (single or geminated) before a back vowel and [j́] a palatal voiced affricate occurring elsewhere.

[j]

/me:ju/	table	[me:jʊ·]
/panju/	oil-lamp in the shrine	[pən̪jʊ·]
/sujju:ru/	a kind of soap-nut	[sujju:rʊ·]

[j́]

/jo:ḍi/	pair	[j́o:ṛɪ·]
/su:ji/	needle	[su:j́ɪ·]

/gejjaḍke/	a kind of ornament	[gɛ́j ǰʌṛke·]
/yajma:na/	old man	[yaǰma:na·]

G /c/ has the allophone [c] a dental voiceless affricate occurring medially (single or geminated) before non-front vowels or consonants and the allophone [ć] a palatal voiceless affricate elsewhere.

[c]

/həncə/	frying pan	[həncə]
/piccə/	rheum	[piccə]
/barcu/	to gather	[bʌrcʊ·]
/kicḍi/	a dish	[kicɽɪ·]

[ć]

/caṇgi/	a grain	[ćʌ̃ṛgɪ·]
/curci/	a kind of plant	[ćurćɪ·]
/coccila/	first-born	[ćoććila·]

K /c/ has the allophone [ṣ] a voiceless retroflex sibilant occurring before ṭ; allophone [s] a voiceless dental sibilant occurring before *t* and the allophone [ć] a voiceless palatal affricate occurring in gemination and after *n*. The allophones [ć] and [s] are in free variation elsewhere.

[ṣ]	/ecṭu/	how much	[eṣṭʊ̌·]
	/kacṭa/	difficult	[kaṣṭɐ̌·]

[s]	/a:cti/	property	[a:stɪ̌ˑ]
	/vastra/	cloth	[vɐstrɐ̌ˑ]
[ć]	/hucca/	mad man	[huććɐ̌ˑ]
	/manca/	cot	[mɐ̃ńćɐ̌ˑ]

[s] ~ [ć]

/cidde/	a measure	[ćiddᴇ̌ˑ ~ siddᴇ̌ˑ]
/gimcu/	to squeeze	[gimćᴜ̌ˑ ~ gimsᴜ̌ˑ]
/hɛŋcu/	woman	[hɛŋcᴜ̌ˑ ~ hɛŋsᴜ̌ˑ]

/j/ A voiced palatal affricate [j́]

/jara/	fever	[j́ɐrɐ̌ˑ]
/pu:je/	worship	[pu:j́ᴇ̌ˑ]
/ajja/	grand-father	[ɐj́j́ɐ̌ˑ]

N /c/ A palatal voiceless affricate [ć]

/cikke/	star	[ćikkᴇ̌ˑ]
[ba:ci]	a kind of vessel	[ba:ćɪˑ]
/macca/	scar	[mʌććaˑ]

/j/ A palatal voiced a affricate [j́]

/jina/	day	[j́ɪna·]
/bi:ja/	seed	[bi:j́a·]
/bijju/	a kind of bird	[bij́j́ʊ·]
/kaḍja/	an insect	[kʌṛj́a·]

/k/ A velar voiceless stop [k]. In dialect B it has another slightly aspirated allophone in the initial position before *e*, *a* and *o*.

B [kʰ]

/kembu/	cough	[kʰɛmbʊ·]
/kaḷḷa/	thief	[kʰʌḷḷa·]
/kokku/	beak	[kʰɔkkʊ·]

[k]

/kitili/	orange	[kɪtɪ˃lɪ·]
/maka/	face	[mʌka·]
/sekke/	country-wine	[śekke·]
/jibka/	miser	[j́ibka·]

G [k]

/ka:ḷə/	grain	[ka:ḷə]
/ca:ku/	knife	[ća:kʊ·]
/tikkə/	to rub	[tikkə]

K [k]

/kate/	story	[kɐtɛ̌·]
/mɔka/	face	[mwkɐ̌·]
/akka/	elder sister	[ɐkkɐ̌·]

N [k]

/ka:ru/	monsoon harvest	[ka:rʊ·]
/tu:ka/	weight	[tu:ka·]
/kukke/	a kind of basket	[kukkɛ·]
/pakḍa/	slice of wood	[pʌkṛa·]

/g/ A voiced velar stop [g]

B	/gaḷa/	bamboo rod
	/sedige/	a wooden structure to carry corpse
	/vagga:ṇi/	a dish
	/jigḷi/	a kind of grass
G	/guggri/	a dish
	/ka:gi/	crow
	/teggə/	pit
	/cigrə/	sprout
K	/gu:ḍu/	nest
	/bigi/	to tighten

	/bəggu/	to bend
	/hoygi/	sand
N	/gaᵐbu/	cave of wild animals
	/ce:gu/	kernal of tree
	/beḷigge/	morning
	/agce/	a kind of flower

/m/ A bilabial nasal [m]

B	/mya:ṇa/	gum
	/ja:mu/	a kind of metal glass
	/ḍummi/	a kind of insect
	/gaḍma/	stout man
G	/maŋgu/	to sleep
	/da:mi/	mosquito
	/gummə/	depth
	/ka:mṇi/	yellow fever
K	/maga/	son
	/ku:ma/	tortoise
	/kemmu/	cough
	/əmbiga/	boat-man
N	/me:ḍi/	upper story of house
	/kome/	branch of tree
	/domme/	lungs of cow
	/gadmu/	to push away

/n/ has the following allophones in the dialects.

B [ñ] a palatal nasal before *c* and *j* when they are further followed by a front or central vowel,

[n̪] a dental nasal before or after a dental stop and also before *c* and *j* when they are further followed by a back vowel

and [n] an alveolar nasal elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/kunci/	a kind of skin disease	[kuñćɪ·]
	/sanje/	evening	[sʌñj́e·]
	/panca:ti/	panchayat	[pʌñća:tɪ·]
ii)	/jantu/	stomach worm	[j́ən̪tʊ·]
	/undi/	a kind of insect	[un̪dɪ·]
	/sa:dne/	practice	[sa:dn̪e·]
	/mincu/	lightning	[min̪cʊ·]
	/panju/	lamp in shrine	[pən̪jʊ·]
iii)	/naga/	plough	[nʌga·]
	/je:nu/	honey	[j́ə:nʊ·]
	/kanne/	maiden	[kʰʌnne·]
	/yasna/	worry	[yʌsna·]

G [ñ] a palatal nasal before *c* and *j* when they are further followed by front vowels,

[n̪] a dental nasal before or after dental stops and also before *c* and *j* when they are further followed by a non-front vowel or a consonant,

and [n] an alveolar nasal elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/sya:rənci/	a fruit	[sya:rəñćɪ·]
	/gulgunji/	a grain	[gulguñjɪ́·]
ii)	/tandi/	father	[tʌn̪dɪ·]
	/badni/	a vegetable	[bʌdn̪ɪ·]
	/kəncə/	bell metal	[kən̪cə]
	/gunjə/	outer peel of coconut	[gun̪jə]
iii)	/nəgḍi/	cold	[nəgṛɪ·]
	/anuli/	squirrel	[ʌnulɪ·]
	/kunni/	puppy	[kunnɪ·]
	/kansə/	dream	[kansə]

K [ṇ] retroflex nasal before *ṭ* and *ḍ*,

[n] alveolar nasal initially,

[ṇ] ~ [n] varying freely when geminated,

and [ṛ̃] retroflex nasalized flap occurring in free variation with [n] elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/anṭu/	gum	[ɐṇṭʊ̌·]
	/bənḍi/	cart	[bəṇḍɪ̌·]
ii)	/neri/	fox	[nᴇrɪ̌·]
	/nuŋgu/	to swallow	[nuŋgʊ̌·]
iii)	/anna/	elder brother	[ɐnnɐ̌·] ~ [ɐṇṇɐ̌·]
	/kənnu/	eye	[kənnʊ̌·] ~ [kəṇṇʊ̌·]
iv)	/mane/	house	[mɐnᴇ̌·] ~ [maṛ̃ᴇ̌·]
	/ka:nu/	to see	[ka:nʊ̌·] ~ [ka:ṛ̃ʊ̌·]

N [ñ] a palatal nasal before palatal affricates,

[n̪] a dental nasal before or after dental stops

and [n] an alveolar nasal elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/ancu/	tiles	[ə̌ñcʊ·]
	/unja/	cock	[úñja·]

ii)	/janta/	teeth gum	[j́ʌn̪ta·]
	/sa:dne/	practice	[sa:dn̪ᴇ·]
iii)	/naḍa/	waist	[nʌṛa·]
	/ba:ni/	a kind of earthen pot	[ba:nɪ·]
	/nenne/	yesterday	[nennᴇ·]

/ŋ/ a velar nasal [ŋ]

B	/ḍoŋku/	curved
	/gaŋga:la/	eating plate
	/uŋṭa/	toe
G	/beŋki/	fire
	/aŋgura/	grapes
	/ṭeŋŋin giḍa/	coconut tree
	/heŋsu/	woman
K	/bɛŋke/	fire
	/əŋgi/	shirt
	/hɛŋcu/	woman
N	/maŋa/	son
	/kaŋkḷu/	arm-pit
	/tiŋṇe/	bed-bug
	/saŋḍa/	together

/l/ an alveolar lateral [l] in B, G and N. In K it has alveolar lateral [l] and retroflex lateral [ḷ] as its allophones.

B [l]

/loḍḍu/	a sweet dish
/mala/	rabbit
/kollu/	stone
/albu/	creeper

G [l]

/lagṇa/	marriage
/na:li/	water-canal
/kəllə/	stone
/suslə/	a dish

K [l] initially,

[ḷ] after ṭ and ḍ,

and [l] ~ [ḷ] varying freely elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/lu:ṭi/	robbery	[lu:ṭɪ̌·]
ii)	/toṭlu/	cradle	[toṭḷʊ̌·]
	/maḍle/	a kind of fish	[mɐḍḷɛ̌·]
iii)	/kalla/	thief	[kɐllɐ̌·] ~ [kɐḷḷɐ̌·]
	/bəli/	side	[bəlɪ̌·] ~ [bəḷɪ̌·]

N [ḷ]

/lo:pḷi/	foam
/bale/	net
/kolli/	trench in the field
/kodlu/	to stammer

/r/ An apical trill [r]

B	/rusi/	sage
	/pare/	slough
	/gorse/	hoof
G	/ra:ṭi/	habit
	/girki/	wheel
	/tirgu/	to go round
K	/rome/	hair on the body
	/kara/	calf
	/varca/	year
N	/ru:ḍi/	habit
	/tari/	rough
	/ãvra:ṇi/	lizard

/v/

B [w] (i) initially, (ii) medially before or after a rounded vowel or a consonant and (iii) in gemination

and [v] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/vaḷe/	river	[wʌḷe·]
	/a:vu/	snake	[a:wʊ·]
	/cavṭu/	serving spoon	[cə́wṭʊ·]
	/novvu/	pain	[nɔwwʊ·]
ii)	/gavi/	cave	[gʌvɪ·]
	/levalu/	level	[levʌlu·]
	/kivi/	ear	[kɪvɪ·]

G [w] when preceded by an initial consonant, when preceded or followed by a rounded vowel or in gemination.

and [v] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/kvaḷi/	hook	[kwɔḷɪ·]
	/gvaḍḍə/	barren	[gwɔḍḍə]
	/ṭuva:lə/	bath towel	[ṭuwa:lə]
	/avva/	mother	[awwa·]
ii)	/vəḷḷə/	to call	[vəḷḷə]
	/tivi/	to pierce	[tivɪ·]

K [v]

/va:nti/	vomit	[va:ntɪ̌·]
/ba:vi/	well	[ba:vɪ̌·]
/guve/	cave	[gʊvɛ̌·]

N [w] initially before a non-front vowel, medially before or after a rounded vowel or a consonant and in gemination

and [v] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/vage/	smoke	[wʌgᴇ˙]
	/ki:vu/	pus	[ki:wᴜ˙]
	/kvaṭge/	cow-shed	[kwʌṭgᴇ˙]
	/avva/	mother	[ʌwwa˙]
ii)	/ba:vĩ̄/	well	[ba:vɪ̃̄˙]
	/vigti/	plan	[vigtɪ˙]

/y/ has the allophone [y] in all the dialects.

B	/yaḍa/	left
	/ga:ya/	wound
	/nayya/	soft
	/deyra/	courage
G	/yo:ḷu/	seven
	/jayi/	a kind of shelf
	/kəyyəḍi/	a part of the plough
	/geḷya/	friend
K	/ya:tre/	pilgrimage
	/daya/	compassion
	/kəyyu/	hand

N	/yaḍge/	basket

Aspirated stops :

Aspirated stops and affricates are noticed only in G. But their status is marginal in the sense that though an aspirated stop contrasts with an unaspirated one in a number of instances, there are also many cases where they are in free variation.

Contrast

/bha:na/	pile of cowdung cakes	/ba:na/	cooked rice
/thumbə/	stalk of leaf or fruit	/tumbə/	to fill
/dhina/	third day's function after death	/dina/	day
/khuḷḷi/	toy	/kuḷḷi/	a small mud vessel
/ghaṭṭi/	a dish	/gaṭṭi/	tight

free-variation

/phəlle ~ pəlle/	vegetable
/bha:rigi ~ ba:rigi/	broom
/dhu:ra ~ du:ra/	distant
/dha:ṇi ~ da:ṇi/	corn
/chigri ~ cigri/	he-deer
/kho:ḍə ~ ko:ḍə/	horn of aninals
/khəṭgi ~ kəṭgi/	wood
/gha:ṇa ~ ga:ṇa/	oil-mill

/ṇ/ this occurs as a phoneme in B, G and N. It has the allophone [ṛ̃] when preceded or followed by a non-homorganic consonant in the medial position and the allophone [ṇ] elsewhere in all the three dialects. It does not occur initially.

B [ṛ̃]

/baṇve/	storage of glass	[bʌṛ̃we·]
/ku:kṇi/	ear-wax	[ku:kṛ̃ɪ·]

[ṇ]

/raṇa/	vulture	[rʌṇa·]
/taṇṇu/	cold	[təṇṇʊ·]
/maṇḍa/	blunt	[mʌṇḍa·]

G [ṛ̃]

/kəṇki/	dry plant of maize	[kəṛ̃kɪ·]
/pu:kṇi/	blowing pipe of blacksmith	[pu:kṛ̃ɪ·]

[ṇ]

/ka:ṇu/	to see	[ka:ṇʊ·]
/kəṇṇə/	eye	[kəṇṇə]
/diṇḍə/	rod	[diṇḍə]

N [ṛ̃]

/geṇsu/	sweet potato	[geṛ̃sʊ·]
/jivṇa/	life	[jiwṛ̃a·]

[ṇ]

/aṇe/	forehead	[ʌṇᴇ·]
/beṇṇi/	cow-dung cake	[beṇṇɪ·]
/kaṇṭḷu/	over fried	[kʌṇṭḷʊ·]

In the dialect K the above allophones belong to /n/ phoneme.

[ñ/ This occurs as a phoneme in K only.

/ña:va/	a mark on forehead	[ña:vɐ̌·]
/ña:lige/	tongue	[ña:lɨgᴇ̌·]
/mañca/	cot	[mɐñćɐ̌·]

Its contrast with other nasals are given below :

/m/ and /ñ/

/ma:va/	uncle	/ña:va/	mark on the forehead
/ma:le/	garland	/ña:lge/	tongue
/gimcu/	to squeeze	/mañca/	cot

/n/ ann /ñ/

/na:le/	tomorrow	/ña:lige/	tongue
/tincu/	to cause to eat	/miñcu/	lightning

/ŋ/ and /ñ/

/hɛŋcu/	woman	/miñcu/	lightning

In other dialects [ñ] occurs as an allophone of /n/.

/s/ This occurs as a phoneme in B, G and N.

B [ṣ] before a retroflex consonant,

[ś] before the front vowels *i* and *e* and the semi-vowel *y*,

[s̪] before dental stops

and [s] elsewhere.

Examples :

i)	/nasṭa/	loss	[nʌṣṭa·]
	/va:sṇa/	bad smell	[wa:ṣṇa·]
ii)	/sira/	neck	[śɪra·]
	/ilisi/	rat	[ilɪ˃śɪ·]
	/sekke/	country-wine	[śekke·]
	/gorse/	hoof	[gʌrśe·]
	/sya:pe/	mat	[śya:pe·]
iii)	/tastu/	a kind of pot	[təstu·]
	/do:sti/	friend	[do:stɪ·]
iv)	/suḷi/	curl	[suḷɪ·]
	/sassu/	a kind of disease of children	[səssu·]
	/varsa/	year	[warsa·]

G [ṣ] before a retroflex stop,

and [s] elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/isṭu/	this much	[iṣṭʊ·]
	/kasṭa/	difficulty	[kaṣṭa·]
ii)	/saḷayi/	rod	[saḷʌyɪ·]
	/agsa/	washerman	[agsa·]
	/bislə/	sun's heat	[bislə]

N [ś] before retroflex consonants,

[s̪] before dental stops and nasals

and [s] elsewhere.

Examples:

i)	/nasṭa/	loss	[nʌśṭa·]
	/musḍi/	face	[muśṛɪ·]
ii)	/ãvsti/	medicine	
	/sivva:sna/	throne	
iii)	/saḷḷu/	loose	
	/asa/	cow	
	/a:sge/	bed	
	/ra:gsa/	demon	

In dialect K [ṣ] and [s] occur as the allophones of /c/.

/h/ This occurs in G and K only. It has the allophone [h] in both the dialects. It is freely dropped in K.

G	/həkki/	bird
	/heṇḍi/	cow-dung

	/homba/	stupid
	/hvastu/	new
K	/ha:lu ~ a:lu/	milk
	/həkki ~ əkki/	bird
	/hənnu ~ ənnu/	fruit

/ḷ/ This occurs as a phoneme in B, G and N. Its contrast with /l/ can be shown as follows :

B	/uli/	tiger	/uḷi/	chisel
	/alli/	there	/aḷḷi/	village
G	/bali/	net	/baḷi/	bracelet
N	/mola/	rabbit	/moḷa/	a measure in hand
	/kallu/	stone	/kaḷḷu/	intestine

It has the allophone [ḷ] in all the three dialects. It occurs only medially.

B	/taḷa/	below
	/baḷḷu/	finger
	/kaḷḍa/	weed
	/soḍḷa/	loose
G	/ka:ḷə/	grain
	/kəḷḷə/	intestines
	/a:kḷə/	cow
	/teḷge/	below

N	/guḷa/	iron tip of plough
	/soḷḷu/	oil lamp made of mud
	/ceḷku/	sprain
	/ka:vḷa/	dusk

In the dialect K [ḷ] occurs as an allophone of /l/.

2. MORPHOLOGY

2.0. Morphemes of the four Kannada dialects fall into three major categories :

i) roots
ii) suffixes
iii) clitics and particles.

All roots excepting a few which are termed bound bases, can occur in isolation. They may also be joined with one or more roots to form compound bases.

Roots can be further divided into two groups on the basis of the types of suffixes that can occur after them. Those which can take the tense or case suffixes may be called declinables and those which cannot take any of those may be called indeclinables.

Indeclinables are syntactically adverbs, adjectives, conjunctions and interjections, but some of those which are syntactically adverbs and adjectives can also be morphologically declinables.

Declinables can be further divided into verbs and nouns. Those that can be followed by a tense suffix are called verbals and those that can be followed by a case suffix are called nominals.

There are also a few bound roots which, after taking one set of base-forming suffixes can function as nouns and after taking another set of base-forming suffixes can function as verbs.

Suffixes can be grouped into two classes : (i) base-forming or stem-forming and (ii) form-closing. The former, if occurs after roots only may be called base-forming, and if occurs after a root as well as a base may be called stem-forming. Form-closing suffixes can occur after roots, bases and stems.

Clitics and particles can occur after forms derived from any of the above suffixes.

2.1. Verbs :

A verbal consruction has a verb root as its nucleus. The root occurs in isolation as imperative second person singular form. Verbal constructions consist of roots followed by form-closing suffixes at the end. In between the root and the form-closing suffix there can occur one base-forming suffix and one or two stem-forming suffixes.

Verbal forms may be grouped into (i) finite forms and (ii) non-finite forms on the basis of the form-closing suffixes occurring at the end.

Among the finite forms, those denoting tense consist of a base (which may be made up of a root only, or a root followed by a base-forming suffix), a stem-forming suffix denoting tense and a form-closing suffix denoting person, number and optionally gender also. A subjunctive form consists of one more stem-forming suffix in addition to the suffixes described above. Other finite forms like negatives, imperative plurals, potentials and concessives consist of a base, followed by a form-closing suffix.

Among the non-finite forms, infinitives and the negative gerunds consist of a base followed by a form-closing suffix. Other non-finite forms like conditionals, present and past gerunds, and present and past participles consist of a base followed by a stem-forming suffix and a form-closing suffix.

2.1.1. Bases :

These are either simple roots or derived ones formed by adding a suffix to a verbal root or a non-verbal root. Simple roots have *i* or *u* in the final position in B and N; *i ə* or *u* in G; and *i e* or *u* in K. In all the dialects *u* can occur in the final position of all types of roots. In N and G, final *i* is noticed in the case of roots of (C)VCV type and a few roots of (C)V:CV type where the penultimate phoneme is *y*. In K, *e* and *i* occur in the final position of roots of the type (C)VCV. In B, *i* occurs at the end of roots of type (C)VCV. Final *ə* is noticed in a few bases of the type (C)VCCV in G.

Roots of the type (C)VCV having *u* in the final position are preceded by one of the following consonants only—*g ḍ ḷ* and *r*. The roots of (C)VCV type ending in *yi* like *koyi* 'to reap' may also be considered as monosyllabic roots like *koy* as the final *i* is dropped before a suffix. But such a classification is not made here to avoid unnecessary elaboration. Hence the roots in all these dialects are either disyllabic or trisyllabic.

2.1.1.1. Simple bases :

The following cannonical shapes are observed in the roots, which form the simple bases :

(C)VCV

(a) Where the final phoneme is *u*

B	G	K	N
iḍu	nagu	bəru	aḷu
'to keep'	'to laugh'	'to come'	'to weep'

(b) where the final phoneme is *i*

B	G	K	N
negi	iri	jəgi	boyi
'to jump'	'to pierce'	'to chew'	'to scold'

(c) Where the final phoneme is *e*

B	G	K	N
—	—	tɛge	—
		'to take'	

(C)V:CV

(a) Where the final vowel is *i*

B	G	K	N
—	sa:yi	—	be:yi
	'to die'		'to get cooked'

(b) Where the final vowel is *u*

B	G	K	N
ḍa:gu	na:du	ha:yu	ki:ḷu
'to bow'	'to knead'	'to cross'	'to pluck'

(C)VCCV

(a) Where the final phoneme is *ə*

B	G	K	N
—	vəḷḷə	—	—
	'to call'		

(b) Where the final vowel is *u*

B	G	K	N
maḷḷu	hikku	kullu	vappu
'to return'	'to comb'	'to sit'	'to agree'

B	G	K	N
umbu 'to dine'	nembu 'to believe'	nuŋgu 'to swallow'	mincu 'to shine'
egru 'to jump'	turku 'to push in'	—	kalku 'to stir'

(C)VCVCV

B	G	K	N
najugu 'to crash'	—	manəgu 'to sleep'	—

2.1.1.2. Derived bases:

These are formed by adding base-forming suffixes to verbal bases and certain non-verbal bases. The suffix is *isu* in B and N and *su* in G, which occur after the verbal bases as well as non-verbal bases. Base-final vowel is dropped before this suffix. The initial *i* of the suffix *isu* is dropped when it is not preceded or followed by a cluster of consonants. In K, the suffix is *cu* after verbal bases and *icu* after non-verbal bases. Final vowel of verbal base is not dropped before this suffix.

Examples:

B	nuŋgu	'to swallow'	nungisu	'to cause to swallow'
	vagi	'to wash clothes'	vagsu	'to cause to wash'
	maḍi	'to get folded'	maḍsu	'to fold
	neṇi	'to get soaked'	nensu	'to soak'
G	kuṇi	'to dance'	kuṇsu	'to cause to dance'

	a:ru	'to get dried up'	a:rsu	'to dry up'
	nembu	'to believe'	nembsu	'to make one believe'
K	kəli	'to learn'	kəlicu	'to teach'
	koni	'to play'	konicu	'to cause to play'
	kəttu	to catch fire'	kəttucu	'to kindle fire'
	bəduku	'to be alive'	bədukucu	'to revive'
N	kakku	'to vomit	kakkisu	'to cause to vomit'
	vaḍi	'to break'	vaḍsu	'to cause to break'
	bigi	'to get tightened'	bigsu	'to tighten'
	neni	'to get soaked'	nensu	'to soak'

Among the non-verbal bases to which this suffix is added, some are nominal bases and others are bound bases after which the suffix occurs as a formative suffix.

Nominal bases :

B	aglisu	'to widen'	cf	agla	'wide, width'
	dya:nsu	'to meditate'	cf	dya:na	'meditation'
	jo:ḍsu	'to join'	cf	jo:ḍi	'pair'
G	bo:ḷsu	'to chop off'	cf	bo:ḷu	'bare'
	haḷsu	'to become stale'	cf	haḷi	'old'
K	cəḍilicu	'to loosen'	cf	cəḍilu	'loose'
	dukkicu	'to sob'	cf	dukka	'misery'

N	jaysu	'to conquer'	cf	jaya	'victory'
	kattarsu	'to cut with scissors'	cf	kattari	'scissors'

Bound bases :

B	po:ṇsu	'to wreathe'
	a:rsu	'to pick up'
	ba:rsu	'to play on musical instrument'
G	yaṇsu	'to count'
	ba:rsu	'to play on musical instrument'
K	ɔnacu	'to dry up'
	nɛləcu	'to settle'
N	vaysu	'to entrust'
	miṭaksu	'to blink'

Following changes are noticed in bases when followed by this suffix.

G	e:ḷu	'to get up'	becomes	yabbusu
K	kodi	'to boil'	becomes	korcu
	hɔde	'to cover'	becomes	horcu

2.1.1.3. Classification of bases :

Verbal bases may be classified into the following grups on the basis of the allomorphs of the stem-forming suffixes which follow the bases and the allomorphic variations observed in the bases before such suffixes.

Class I (a) bases of the type (C)VCV ending in *u*

(b) bases of the type (C)VCV containing a penultimate *y*

(c) bases of the type (C)VCV ending in *i* in B, G and N; and those ending in *i* or *e* in K. (other than those belonging to class I (b),

(d) the following bases—

B	G	K	N	gloss
so:lu	so:lu	co:lu	so:lu	'to get defeated'
nu:lu	——	——	nu:lu	'to spin'
e:ḷu	e:ḷu	e:lu	e:ḷu	'to get up'
——	bi:ḷu	bi:lu	bi:ḷu	'to fall'
——	——	ki:lu	ki:ḷu	'to pluck'
——	——	——	u:ḷu	'to bury'
sa:yu	sa:yi	ca:yu	sa:yi	'to die'
ka:yu	ka:yu	ka:yu	ka:yu	'to wait'
i:yu	i:yu	——	——	'to beget'
——	——	te:yu	——	'to grind'
——	——	ha:yu	——	'to cross'
——	me:yu	me:yu	me:yi	'to graze'
——	ne:yu	ne:yu	ne:yu	'to weave'
——	be:yu	be:yu	be:yi	'to get cooked'
——	——	mi:yu	——	'to bathe'
——	ne:yu	no:yu	no:yi	'to get pained'
——	——	——	ge:yu	'to labour'
ku:ḍu	ku:ḍu	——	——	'to sit'
ka:ṇu	ka:ṇu	ka:nu	ka:ṇu	'to see'
si:nu	si:nu	——	si:nu	'to sneeze'
——	——	u:bu	——	'to blow'
kollu	kollu	kollu	kollu	'to kill'

B	G	K	N	gloss
nillu	nillu	nillu	nillu	'to stand'
gellu	gellə	——	gellu	'to win'
-kembu	-ko	-kollu	-kaḷḷu	'to do for oneself'
——	——	kullu	——	'to sit'
timbu	——	tinnu	tinnu	'to eat'
umbu	——	unnu	uṇṇu	'to dine'
ambu	——	ənnu	annu	'to say'
vaḷḍu	——	hoyḍu	vaṇḍu	'to start'

Class II

The remaining bases (simple and derived bases).

2.1.2. Finite forms :

These may be divided into two groups :

(i) personal verbs showing a complete distinction of person, number and gender and

(ii) non-personal verbs which show only some of these distinctions and that too incompletely.

Personal verbs are derived by adding personal suffixes to verbal stems. Stems are formed by adding stem-forming suffixes to verbal bases. Present, past and subjunctive stems are noticed in B, G and N, while present, past and future stems are noticed in K. In the dialects B, G and N the tense distinction is past *versus* non-past as against the past-present-future distinction of K.

In the dialect K negative forms are obtained by adding the personal suffixes directly to all bases. In the dialect B, negative paradigm is noticed for one special base only—*viz. vallu* 'cannot'. The forms are obtained by adding the personal suffixes directly to the base.

Verbal stems can occur before certain non-personal suffixes also, such as the conditional, gerundial and participial.

2.1.2.1 Present stem

This is formed by adding the present suffix *t* to the base in all dialects. (It has a zero allomorph when followed by a participle suffix. cf 2.1.3.5.1.)

	B	G	K	N
base	toḷi	kari	kuḍi	nali
	'to wash'	'to call'	'to drink'	'to dance'
stem	toḷi-t-	kari-t-	kuḍi:-t-	nali-t-
	na:ku	nagu	bəru	ku:gu
	'to lick'	'to laugh'	'to come'	'to cry'
	na:k-t-	nag–t-	bər-t-	ku:g-t

The following allomorphic changes are noticed in the base when is it followed by this suffix.

Final *i* of the base is lengthened in K.

jəgi	'to chew'	jəgi:-t-
holi	'to stitch'	holi:-t-

Final *e* becomes *i*: or *e*: optionally in K.

age	'to dig'	age:-t- ~ agi:-t-
mare	'to forget'	mare:-t- ~ mari:-t-

Final *u* of the bases of the type (C)VCV is dropped in K.

iru	'to be'	ir-t-
bəru	'to come'	bər-t-

Base-final *i* preceded by *y* and the base-final *u* are dropped in B, G and N.

B	bayi	'to scold'	bay-t-
	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍ-t-
G	sa:yi	'to die'	sa:y-t-
	negu	'to laugh'	neg-t-
N	kuyi	'to cut'	kuy-t-
	ka:ṇu	'to see'	ka:ṇ-t-

Geminated consonants are degeminated in B, G and N.

B	kakku	'to vomit'	kak-t-
G	nuggu	'to rush in'	nug-t-
N	vappu	'to agree'	vap-t-

Bases containing a cluster of nasal and a homorganic stop drop the stop in B and N.

B	timbu	'to eat'	tim-t-
N	nuŋgu	'to swallow'	nuŋ-t-

ṭ becomes *ḍ* in B and N.

B	kaṭṭu	'to tie'	kaṭ-t->	kaḍ-t-
N	kuṭṭu	'to pound'	kuṭ-t->	kuḍ-t-

d is assimilated to the following *t* in B, G and N.

B	u:du	'to blow'	u:t-t-

G	se:du	'to smoke'	se:t-t-
N	o:du	'to read'	o:t-t-

c followed by *t* becomes *s* in B, G and N.

B	ba:cu	'to comb'	ba:s-t-
G	cuccu	'to prick'	cus-t-
N	na:cu	'to blush'	na:s-t-

Bases of (C)VCCV type containing a cluster of non-homorganic consonants get a vowel inserted in between the consonants in B, G and N. The inserted vowel will be *u*, *i* or *a* (or *ə* in G) if the preceding syllable contains *u i* or any other vowel respectively.

B	tirgu	'to turn'	tirig-t-
	egru	'to jump'	egar-t-
G	ugḷu	'to spit'	uguḷ-t-
N	korgu	'to worry'	korag-t-
	kuṭku	'to peck'	kuṭuk-t-

g becomes *t* in G.

a:gu	'to become'	a:t-t-
ku:gu	'to cry'	ku:t-t-
ho:gu	'to go'	ho:t-t-

The following alternations are noticed in N.

baru	'to come'	bat-t-
taru	'to bring'	tat-t-

o:gu	'to go'	o:y-t-
a:gu	'to become'	a:y-t-

2.1.2.2. Past stem

This is formed by adding the past suffix to the base. Before this suffix many bases show allomorphic variations.

2.1.2.2.1. When the past suffix is not followed by the neuter singular suffix of the third person, the following modifications are noticed.

(i) Bases of class I (a) and (b) drop their final vowel and undergo the following change.

(a) Penultimate *ḍ* or *g* of the bases are devoiced.

B	G	K	N	gloss
iḍu iṭ-	iḍu iṭ-	iḍu iṭ-	iḍu iṭ-	'to keep'
suḍu suṭ-	suḍu suṭ-	cuḍu cuṭ-	suḍu suṭ-	'to burn'
buḍu buṭ-	biḍu biṭ-	biḍu biṭ-	buḍu buṭ-	'to leave'
koḍu koṭ-	kuḍu kvaṭ-	koḍu koṭ-	koḍu koṭ-	'to give'
keḍu keṭ-		keḍu keṭ-	keḍu keṭ-	'to get spoiled'
uḍu uṭ-	uḍu uṭ-	uḍu uṭ-	uḍu uṭ-	'to wear'
	——	neḍu neṭ-	neḍu neṭ-	'to plant'

B	G	K	N	gloss
nagu nak-	nagu nak-	—— ——	negu nek-	'to laugh'
sigu sik-	sigu sik-	——	sigu sik-	'to be obtained'
migu mik-	——	——	migu mik-	'to become excess'
——	hugu huk-	——	——	'to enter'

(b) Penultimate *l* or *ḷ* of the following bases becomes *t*

B	G	K	N	gloss
aḷu at-	əḷu ət-	əlu ət-	aḷu at-	'to weep'
—	—	—	uḷu ut-	'to plough'

(c) Penultimate *l* or *ḷ* of the following bases becomes *d*

B	G	K	N	gloss
biḷu bid-	—	—	—	'to fall'
—	—	gelu ged-	—	'to win'
— —	— —	kəlu kəd-	—	'to steal'

(d) Penultimate *r* of the following bases becomes *n*

B	G	K	N	gloss
baru	baru	bəru	baru	'to come'
ban-	ban-	bən-	ban-	
taru	taru	təru	taru	'to bring'
tan-	tan-	tən-	tan-	

(e) Penultimate *r* of the following bases become *t*

B	G	K	N	gloss
varu	horu	horu	varu	'to carry'
vat-	hot-	hot-	vat-	
eru	heru	heru	eru	'to beget'
et-	het-	het-	et-	

(f) Penultimate *r* of the following base becomes *d*

B	G	K	N	gloss
iru	iru	iru	iru	'to be'
id-	id	id-	id-	

(g) Bases of the class I (b) drop their penultimate *y* and lengthen the preceding vowel in N.

boyi	'to scold'	bo:-
kuyi	'to cut'	ku:-
uyi	'to pour'	u:-

(ii) Bases of the class I (d) undergo the following changes.

(a) Final syllable is dropped from the following bases. The dropping is however, optional in K.

B	G	K	N	gloss
so:lu so:-	so:lu so:-	co:lu co:- co:lu-	so:lu so:-	'to get defeated'
nu:lu nu:-	—	—	nu:lu nu:-	'to spin'
—	—	—	u:ḷu u:-	'to bury'
i:yu i:-	i:yu i:-	—	—	'to beget'
ka:yu ka:-	ka:yu ka:-	ka:yu ka: ka:y-	ka:yu ka:-	'to wait'
—	—	te:yu te:- te:y-	—	'to grind'
—	—	ha:yu ha:- ha:y-	—	'to cross'

(b) Other changes in the bases of class I (d)

B	G	K	N	gloss
sa:yu sat-	sa:yi sat-	ca:yu cat-	sa:yi sat-	'to die'
—	—	ki:lu kit-	ki:ḷu kit-	'to pluck'

B	G	K	N	gloss
—	—	no:yu	no:yi	'to get pained'
		non-	non-	
—	—	be:yu	be:yi	'to get cooked'
		ben-	ben-	
ku:ḍu	ku:ḍu	kullu	—	'to sit'
kun–	kun–	kun–		
timbu	––	tinnu	tinnu	'to eat'
tin–		tin–	tin–	
nillu	nillu	nillu	nillu	'to stand'
nin-	nin-	nin-	nin-	
kollu	kollu	kollu	kollu	'to kill'
kon-	kvan-	kon-	kon-	
umbu	––	unnu	uṇṇu	'to dine'
uṇ-		un-	uṇ-	
-kembu	-ko	-kollu	-kaḷḷu	'to do for oneself' (reflexive)
kaṇ-	koṇ-	kon-	kan-	
vaḷḍu	horḍu	—	—	'to start'
vaṇ-	hoṇ-			
gellu	gellə	—	gellu	'to win'
ged-	ged-	—	ged-	
e:ḷu	e:ḷu	e:lu	e:lu	'to get up'
ed-	ed-	ed-	ed-	
—	bi:ḷu	bi:lu	bi:ḷu	'to fall'
	bid-	bid-	bid-	

(iii) Bases of class II show the following alternations :

(a) The following bases drop their final syllable.

B	G	K	N	gloss
a:gu a:-	a:gu a:-	a:gu a:-	a:gu a:-	'to become'
o:gu o:-	ho:gu hva:-	ho:gu ho:-	o:gu o:-	'to go'

(b) The following changes are noticed in B.

Final *u* of the bases of the (C)V:CV type (provided it is preceded by *d*, *ḍ*, *r*, *l* or *y*) and final *i* are dropped.

u:du	'to blow'	u:d-
ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍ-
ke:ru	'to winnow'	ke:r-
ke:ḷu	'to listen'	ke:ḷ-
muri	'to break'	mur-

Final *u* of the bases other than those mentioned above becomes *i*

nuŋgu	'to swallow'	nuŋgi-
egru	'to jump'	egri-
callu	'to pour'	calli-
u:ṇu	'to bury'	u:ṇi-

(c) The following changes are noticed in G.

Final vowel of the bases not preceded by *c*, *cc*, *tt* or *dd* is dropped

tivi	'to pierce'	tiv-
tinu	'to eat'	tin-

ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍ-
nuŋgu	'to swallow'	nuŋg-
tikkə	'to rub'	tikk-

Final *u* after *tt* becomes *ə*

hattu	'to climb'	hattə–
mettu	'to paste'	mettə–

Bases containing a cluster of non-homorganic consonants get a vowel inserted in between the consonants when followed by a single consonant. The insertion will be after the second consonant if it is followed by a cluster of consonants. The inserted vowel will be *i*, *u* or *ə* if the preceding syllable contains *i*, *u* or any other vowel respectively.

turku	'to push in'	turuk-d-a	'he pushed in'
		turku-d-ru	'they pushed in'
nəḍgu	'to tremble'	nəḍəg-d-a	'he trembled'
		nəḍgə-d-ru	'they trembled'

(d) The following changes are noticed in K.

Final *e* becomes *ə* when it is not preceded by a back vowel.

tɛge	'to take'	tɛgə–
nɛḍe	'to walk'	nɛḍə–

When preceded by a back vowel the final *e* becomes *u* or *ə* optionally.

hɔḍe	'to beat'	hɔḍə- ~ hɔḍu-
mɔge	'to draw water from the well'	mɔgə- ~ mɔgu-

Final *i* preceded by *l* is dropped.

holi	'to stitch'	hol-
kəli	'to learn'	kəl-

When preceded by a back vowel, the final *i* of the bases other than those noted above, becomes optionally *u* and final *u* becomes optionally *i*

kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍu- ~ kuḍi-
du:ḍu	'to push out'	du:ḍu- ~ du:ḍi-
tu:gu	'to swing'	tu:gu- ~ tu:gi-

When it is not preceded by a back vowel the final *u* becomes *i*

ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍi-
cellu	'to scatter about'	celli-
manəgu	'to sleep'	manəgi-

(e) The following alternations are noticed in N.

Bases of the type (C)VCV of class I(c) and (C)V:CV of class II drop their final vowel when not followed by a cluster of consonants.

bigi	'to tighten'	big-d-a	'he tightened'
du:ru	'to blame'	du:r-d-a	'he blamed'

Bases of the above classes containing a penultimate *d* or *ḍ* drop their final vowel even if they are followed by a cluster of consonants.

ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍ-d-ru	'they did'
o:du	'to read'	o:d-d-ru	'they read'
kadi	'to steal'	kad-d-ru	'they stole'

Final *u* or *i* becomes *ə* when preceded or followed by a cluster of consonants subjected to the option noted below—

ikku	'to serve food'	ikkə-d-a	'he served food'
nuŋgu	'to swallow'	nuŋgə-d-a	'he swallowed'
sa:ku	'to nurse'	sa:kə-d-ru	'they nursed'
bigi	'to tighten'	bigə-d-ru	'they tightened'

Final *u* of the bases containing a cluster of non-homorganic consonants is optionally dropped or becomes *ə* (as stated above) when it is not followed by a cluster of consonants. When it is dropped a vowel is inserted in between the consonants. The inserted vowel will be *i*, *u* or *a* if the preceding syllable contains *i*, *u* or any other vowel respectively.

bogḷu	'to bark'	bogḷə-d-a ~ bogaḷ-d-a	'he barked'
kalku	'to stir'	kalkə-d-a kalak-d-a	'he stirred'
vargu	'to lean against'	vargə-d-a varag-d-a	'he leaned'

(iv) Following changes are noticed in the following bases when the past stem is followed by III person neuter singular suffix–*tu*

B	G	K	N	gloss
a gu a:y-	a:gu a:-	a:gu a:y-	a:gu a:y-	'to become'
o:gu o:y-	ho:gu ho:-	ho:gu ho:y-	o:gu o:y-	'to go'
baru ban-	baru ban-	bəru bən-	baru bat-	'to come'

B	G	K	N	gloss
taru	taru		taru	'to bring'
tat-	tat-		tat-	
iru	iru	iru	iru	'to be'
it-	it-	it-	it-	
—	—	biḷu	—	'to fall'
		bit-		

Final *u* of the bases of (C)VCCV type becomes *i* in B.

kukku	'to pick'	kukki-
nuŋgu	'to swallow'	nuŋgi-

Other changes noticed in the bases before the present suffix *t* are noticed before the III person neuter singular suffix-*tu* also.

2.1.2.2.2. Allomorphy of past suffix

Past tense suffix has the following allomorphs:

zero, *t*, *ḍ*, *k*, *t* and *d*.

(i) *zero* occurs after all bases before the III person neuter singular suffix.

B	G	K	N	gloss
kuḍi	kuḍi	kuḍi	kuḍi	'to drink'
kuḍi-tu	kuḍi-tu	kuḍi:-tu	kudi-tu	'it drank'
ma:ḍu	ma:ḍu	ma:ḍu	ma:ḍu	'to do'
ma:ḍ-tu	ma:ḍ-tu	ma:ḍu-tu	ma:ḍ-tu	'it did'

It also occurs after the bases of class II to form special past stems occurring before subjunctive and gerundial suffixes. (cf 2.1.2.4., and 2.1.3.4.2)

(ii) When followed by other suffixes the past suffix has the following allomorphs-

-ṭ occurs after the bases which have the special allomorphs ending in -ṭ (cf 2.1.2.2.1. (i))

B	G	K	N	gloss
iḍu	iḍu	iḍu	iḍu	'to keep'
iṭ-ṭ-a	iṭ-ṭ-a	iṭ-ṭ-a	iṭ-ṭ-a	'he kept'
buḍu	biḍu	biḍu	buḍu	'to leave'
buṭ-ṭ-a	biṭ-ṭ-a	bit-ṭ-a	buṭ-ṭ-a	'he left'
koḍu	kuḍu	koḍu	koḍu	'to give'
koṭ-ṭ-a	kvaṭ-ṭ-a	koṭ-ṭ-a	koṭ-ṭ-a	'he gave'

It also occurs after the following bases in B and G

B	vaḷḍu ~ vaṇḍu	'to start'	vaṇ-ṭ-a	'he started'
G	horḍu	'to start'	hoṇ-ṭ-a	'he started'

-ḍ occurs after the bases of class I whose allomorphs end in ṇ in B, G and N and the bases given below in K

B	G	K	N	gloss
ka:ṇu	ka:ṇu	ka:nu	ka:ṇu	'to see'
kaṇ-ḍ-a	kaṇ-ḍ-a	kan-ḍ-a	kaṇ-ḍ-a	'he saw'
umbu	uṇu	unnu	uṇṇu	'to dine'
uṇ-ḍ-a	uṇ-ḍ-a	un-ḍ-a	uṇ-ḍ-a	'he dined
-kembu	-ko	-kollu	—	'to do for oneself'
kaṇ-ḍ-a	kaṇ-ḍ-a	kon-ḍ-a	—	'did for himself'

–k occurs after the bases of class I (a) whose allomorphs end in *-k*. cf 2.1.2.2.1.(i)

B	G	K	N	gloss
nagu	nagu	—	negu	'to laugh'
nak-k-a	nak-k-a	—	nek-k-a	'he laughed'

–t occurs after the bases whose allomorphs end in *t* and also after the bases given below·

B	G	K	N	gloss
sa:yu	sa:yi	ca:yu	sa:yi	'to die'
sat-t-a	sat-t-a	cat-t-a	sat-t-a	'he died'
varu	horu	horu	varu	'to carry'
vat-t-a	hot-t-a	hot-ta-	vat-t-a	'he carried'
aḷu	əḷu	əlu	aḷu	'to weep'
at-t-a	ət-t-a	ət-t-a	at-t-a	'he wept'
ku:ḍu	ku:ḍu	kullu	—	'to sit'
kun-t-a	kun-t-a	kun-t-a	—	'he sat'
nillu	nillu	nillu	nillu	'to stand'
nin-t-a	nin-t-a	nin-t-a	nin-t-a	'he stood'
so:lu	so:lu	—	so:lu	'to get defeated'
so:-t-a	so:-t-a		so:-t-a	'he got defeated'
nu:lu	—	—	nu:lu	'to spin'
nu:-t-a			nu:-t-a	'he spun'
e:lu	—	—	—	'to excrete'
e:-t-a	—	—	—	'he excreted'
—	—	—	u:ḷu	'to bury'
—	—	—	u:-t-a	'he buried'
kali	kali	kəli	kali	'to learn'

B	G	K	N	gloss
kal-t-a	kal-t-a	kəl-t-a	kal-t-a	'he learned'
—	—	məre	—	'to forget'
—	—	mərə-t-a	—	'he forgot'
—	bali	—	—	'to grow'
—	bal-t-a	—	—	'he grew'
—	—	—	si:nu	'to sneeze'
—	—	—	si:-t-a	'he sneezed'
—	masi	—	masi	'to sharpen'
—	mas-t-a	—	mas-t-a	'he sharpened'
—	so:su	—	so:su	'to filter'
—	so:s-t-a	—	so:s-t-a	'he filtered'

–t ~ *-d* occurring after the bases containing a penultimate *s* in B, and after the bases noted below in K.

B	masi	'to sharpen'	mas-t-a ~ mas-d-a	'he sharpened'
	ma:ḍisu	'to cause to do'	ma:ḍis-t-a ~ ma:ḍis-d-a	'he caused to do'
K	nillu	'to stand'	nin-t-a ~ nin-d-a	'he stood'
	co:lu	'to get defeated'	co:-t-a ~ co:lu-d-a	'he got defeated'

–d occurs after the remaining bases.

B	G	K	N	gloss
iru	iru	iru	iru	'to be'
id-d-a	id-d-a	id-d-a	id-d-a	'he was'
baru	baru	bəru	baru	'to come'

B	G	K	N	gloss
ban-d-a	ban-d-a	bən d-a	ban-d-a	'he came'
biḷu	bi:ḷu	bi:lu	bi:ḷu	'to fall
bid-d-a	bid-d-a	bid-d-a	bid-d-a	'he fell'
o:gu	ho:gu	ho:gu	o:gu	'to go'
o·-d-a	hva:-d-a	ho:-d-a	o:-d-a	'he went'
ma:ḍu	ma:ḍu	ma:ḍu	maḍu	'to do'
ma:ḍ-d-a	ma:ḍ-d-a	ma:ḍ-d-a	ma:ḍ-d-a	'he did'

2.1.2.3. Future stem

This is noticed in K only. It is formed by adding the future tense suffix to the base. The suffix has the following allomorphs :

–v occurs before personal suffixes beginning with a vowel. Base final *i* and *e* are lengthened before this allomorph.

kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍi:-v-e	'I will drink'
nɛḍe	'to walk	nɛḍe:-v-e	'I will walk'
bəru	'to come'	bəru-v-e	'I will come'
bəyyu	'to scold'	bəyyu-v-a	'he will scold'

–u: occurs before a suffix beginning with a consonant. Base-final vowel is dropped before this allomorph.

kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍ-u:-du	'it will drink'
bəru	'to come'	bər-u:-du	'it will come'

-o: occurs in free variation with *u:* and *v* when it is followed by a participle suffix. cf 2.1 3.5.

iru	'to be'	ir-o: ~	ir-u: ~	iruv-a
		(participle forms)		
bəyyu	'to scold'	bəyy-o: ~	bəyy-u: ~	bəyyu-v-a
		(participle forms)		

2.1.2.4. Subjunctive stem

This is noticed in B, G and N only. It is formed by adding the subjunctive suffix to a past stem. The past suffix has a zero allomorph after the bases of class II before a subjunctive suffix (cf 2.1.2.2.2.2(i)). The personal suffixes of only III person occur after this stem.

The subjunctive suffix has the following allomorphs—

B	G	N
a:~ya: *i:*	*a:*	*i~ i:*

B *a:* occurs after the bases of class I when the stem is followed by a personal suffix other than that of III person neuter singular.

ya: after the bases of class II when the stem is followed by a personal suffix other than that of III person neuter singular.

i: after all bases when followed by a III person neuter singular suffix.

Examples:

bases of class I

base		gloss	past stem	subjunctive form	gloss
B	taru	'to bring'	tand-	tand-a-:nu	'he might bring'
				tand-i:-tu	'it might bring
G	iḍu	'to keep'	iṭṭ-	iṭṭ-a:-ḷu	'she might keep'
				iṭṭ-a:-du	'it might keep'
N	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍd-	kuḍd-i:-ru kuḍd-i-ru	'they might drink'
				kuḍd-i:-du kuḍd-i-du	'it might drink'

bases of class II

base		gloss	past stem	subjunctive form	gloss
B	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍ-	ma:ḍ-ya:-nu	'he might do'
				ma:ḍ-i:tu	'it might do'
G	ənju	'to fear'	ənj-	ənj-a:-nu	'he might fear'
				ənj-a:-du	'it might fear

base	gloss	past stem	subjunctive from	gloss
N maḍgu	'to keep'	maḍg-	maḍg-i:-nu maḍg-i-nu	'he might keep'
			maḍg-i:-du maḍg-i-dn	'it might keep'

2.1.2.5 Personal suffixes :

These are added to the verbal stems described above. In the dialect K however, the personal suffixes can also be added to the bases to get negative forms. These suffixes show the distinction of two numbers and three persons. In the case of third person, B G and N show a further distinction of three genders in singular–male person (masculine) female person (feminine) and non–person (neuter) - and two genders in plural–person (masculine and feminine) and non–person (neuter).

The dialect K shows only a two–fold distinction (male person and the rest) in third person singular. There is only one plural form agreeing with male person plural. For non–person plural, the corresponding singular form itself is used. The forms for first and second person singular are identical in the dialect K.

In the dialect N, the distinction between male person and female person in the third person singular is lost in the set of suffixes occurring after past stem. The forms for I and II person singular are identical in the past tense in the dialect B.

In the dialect G the personal suffixes of first person singular and third person masculine singular occurring after past stem are identical.

The personal suffixes have five sets of allomorphs occurring after past, present, future and subjunctive stems, and the base (for negative) respectively as indicated below.

	B	G	K	N	occurrence after the stems
I Person singular					
	e	a	e	i	past
	ine	i:ni	e	ini	present
	—	—	e	—	future
	e	—	e	—	negative
I Person plural					
	ive	evu	ru~ri	o	past
	ive	i:vi	ru	ivĩ	present
	—	—	ru	—	future
	ive	—	a	—	negative
II Person singular					
	e	i	e	e	past
	i	i	e	iye	present
	—	—	e	—	future
	e	—	e	—	negative
II Person plural					
	ri	ri	ru~ri	ri	past
	iri	i:ri	ru~ri	ri	present

B	G	K	N	occurrence after the stems
—	—	ru ~ ri	—	future
ri	—	a	—	negative

III Person Masculine Singular

a	a ~ nu	a ~ nu	a	past
ane	a:na	a	ane	present
—	—	a	—	future
a	nu	a	nu	negative
nu	nu	—	nu	subjunctive

III Person Feminine singular in B G, and N

uḷu	uḷu	—	a	past
aḷe	a:ḷa	—	aḷe	present
—	—	—	—	future
lu	—	—	—	negative
ḷu	ḷu	—	ḷu	subjunctive

III Person Masculine plural in K and Masculine, Feminine plural in B G N

ru	ru	ru ~ ri	ru	past
are	a:ra } i:ru }	ru	are	present
—	—	ru	—	future
ru	—	a	—	negative
ru	ru	—	ru	subjunctive

B	G	K	N	occurrence after the stems

III Person Neuter singular in B G N and Non–MasculineSingular, Plural in K

tu	tu	tu	tu	past
ayte	ada	ade	ade	present
—	--	du	--	future
du	--	a	--	negative
tu	du	--	du	subjunctive

III Person Neuter plural in B G N

uvu	uvu	--	o	past
ave	a:va ava	--	ave	present
--	--	—	—	future
uvu	--	--	—	negative
vu	vu	--	vu	subjunctive

Examples:

kuḍi 'to drink'

	B	G	K	N
I Person singular				
past	kuḍd-e	kuḍd-a	kuḍud–e	kuḍd–i
persent	kuḍit-ine	kuḍit-i:ni	kuḍi:t-e	kuḍit–ini
future	--	—	kuḍi:v–e	--
negative	--	--	kuḍiy–e	--

	B	G	K	N
I Person plural				
past	kuḍd-ive	kuḍd-evu	kuḍud-ru	kuḍd-o
present	kuḍit-ive	kuḍit-i:vi	kuḍi:t-ru	kuḍit-iv ĩ
future	—	—	kuḍu:-ru	—
negative	—	—	kuḍiy-a	—
II Person singular				
past	kuḍd-e	kuḍd i	kuḍud-e	kuḍd-e
present	kuḍit-i	kuḍit-i	kuḍi:t e	kuḍit-iye
future	—	—	kuḍi:v-e	—
negative	—	—	kuḍiy-e	—
II Person plural				
past	kuḍd-ri	kuḍd-ri	kuḍud-ru kuḍud-ri	kuḍd-ri
present	kuḍit-iri	kuḍit-i:ri	kuḍi:t-ru kuḍi:t-ri	kuḍit-iri
future	—	—	kuḍu:-ru kuḍu:-ri	—
negative	—	—	kuḍiy-a	—
III Masculine singular				
past	kuḍd-a	kuḍd-a	kuḍud-a	kuḍd-a
present	kuḍit-ane	kuḍit-a:na	kuḍit-a	kuḍit-ane

	B	G	K	N
future	—	—	kuḍi:v-a	—
negative	—	—	kuḍiy-a	—
subjunctive	kuḍda:-nu	kuḍda:-nu	—	kuḍḍi:-nu kuḍḍi-nu

III Feminine singular

	B	G	K	N
past	kuḍd-uḷu	kuḍd-uḷu	—	kuḍd-a
present	kuḍit-aḷe	kuḍit-a:ḷa	—	kuḍit-aḷe
future	—	—	—	—
negative	—	—	—	—
subjunctive	kuḍda:-ḷu	kuḍda:-ḷu	—	kuḍḍi:-ḷu kuḍḍi-ḷu

III Masculine plural for K and Masculine, Feminine plural for B G N

	B	G	K	N
past	kuḍd-ru	kuḍd-ru	kuḍud-ru	kuḍd-ru
present	kuḍit-are	kuḍit-a:ra kuḍit-i:ru	kuḍi:t-ru	kuḍit-are
future	—	—	kuḍu:-ru	—
negative	—	—	kuḍiy-a	—
subjunctive	kuḍda:-ru	kuḍda:-ru	—	kuḍḍi:-ru kuḍḍi-ru

III Neuter singular for B G N Non–Masculine for K

	B	G	K	N
past	kuḍi-tu	kuḍi-tu	kuḍi:-tu	kuḍi-tu
present	kuḍit-ayte	kuḍit-ada	kuḍit-ade	kuḍit-ade

	B	G	K	N
future	—	—	kuḍu:-du	—
negative	—	—	kuḍiy-a	—
subjunctive	kuḍḍi:-tu	kuḍḍa:-du	—	kuḍḍi:-du / kuḍḍi-du

III Neuter plural

	B	G	K	N
past	uḍḍ-uvu	kuḍḍ-uvu	—	kuḍḍ-o
present	kuḍit-ava	kuḍit-a:va / kuḍit-ava	—	kuḍit-ave
future	—	—	—	—
negative	—	—	—	—
subjunctive	kuḍḍa:-vu	kuḍḍa:-vu	—	kuḍḍi:-vu / kuḍḍi-vu

Example for the negative paradigm, which is noticed for one base only in the dialect B is given below :

vallu 'cannot' (showing refusal)

I	Singular	valle
	Plural	vallive
II	Singular	valle
	Plural	valři
III	Masculine singular	valla
	Feminine singular	vallu

Masculine, Feminine plural	valru
Neuter singular	valdu
Neuter plural	valluvu

2.1.2.6. Imperative

Base itself functions as imperative second person singular form. The plural is formed by adding the following suffixes to the base.

B	G	K	N
ri	i	i	i
	ri	ri	ri
		iri	

Base-final *u* is dropped before the plural suffix in all dialects.

B	nagu	'to laugh'	nag-ri
	kuṇi	'to agree'	kuṇi-ri
	vappu	'to agree'	vapp-ri

G -*ri* after the bases ending in *i*

-*ri* ~ *i* after other bases

kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍi-ri
ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍ-ri ~ ma:ḍ-i
nuŋgə	'to swallow'	nuŋg-ri ~ nuŋg-i

K –iri ~ *ri* after the bases ending in *i* and *e*

–iri ~ *i* after other bases.

Base-final *i* and *e* are lengthened before *–ri*. A *y* glide appears between the base final *i* and the initial *i* of the suffix.

kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍiy-iri ~ kuḍi:-ri
koḍu	'to give'	koḍ-iri ~ koḍ-i
nillu	'to stand'	nill-iri ~ nill-i

N *–ri* after the bases ending in *i*

–ri ~ *i* after the remaining bases

baḍi	'to beat'	baḍi-ri
tumbu	'to fill'	tumb-ri ~ tumb-i
a:ku	'to put'	a:k-ri ~ a:k-i

Following bases have special allomorphs in the imperative.

	B	G	K	N	gloss
Base	taru	taru	təru	taru	'to bring'
Imp. Sg.	ta:	ta:	ta:	ta:	
pl.	tarri	tarri	tənniri	tarri	
Base	baru	baru	bəru	baru	'to come'
Imp. sg.	ba:	ba:	ba:	ba:	
pl.	barri	barri	benniri	banni	
Base	-kembu	-ko	-kollu	-kaḷḷu	'to do for oneself'
Imp. sg.	ka:	ko	ko: ~ ka:	ko:	
pl.	kaḷḍri	ko:ri	kolli ~ kolliri	kaḷḷi	

	B	G	K	N	gloss
Base	umbu	—	—	—	'to dine'
Imp. sg.	uṇu				
pl.	uṇḍri				
Base	timbu	—	—	—	'to eat'
Imp. sg.	tinu				
pl.	tinri				

2.1.2.7. Potential

This occurs in I person plural only. It is formed by adding the following suffixes to the base.

B	G	K	N
anu	ammi	vəni	ãvu
	a:ri	va	
		o:ni	

In G, *-ammi* occurs in free variation with *-a:ri*. In K, *–vəni* occurs in free variation with *–va* after the bases ending in *i* or *e*. *–o:ni*, *–vəni* and *–va* occur in free variation after other bases.

Examples

B	iḍu	'to keep'	iḍ–anu	'let us keep'
	o:ḍu	'to run'	o:ḍ–anu	
	kadi	'to steal'	kadiy–anu	
G	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍiy–ammi	
			kuḍiy–a:ri	

	ku:gu	'to cry'	ku:g-ammi
			ku:g-a:ri

K Before this suffix the base final *i* and *e* are lengthened. Before the allomorph *-o:ni* the final *u* is dropped.

kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍi:-vəni
		kuḍi:-va
age	'to dig'	age:-vəni
		age:-va
bəyyu	'to scold'	bəyyu-vəni
		bəyyu-va
		bəyy-o:ni
ho:gu	'to go'	ho:gu-vəni
		ho:gu-va
		ho:g-o:ni

Final *u* of the bases of (C)VCV type is optionally lengthened before *-vəni*

cuḍu	'to burn'	cuḍu:-vəni ~ cuḍu-vəni cuḍ-o:ni ~ cuḍu-va
iru	'to be'	iru:-vəni ~ iru-vəni ir-o:ni ~ iru-va

N	baru	'to come'	bar-ã̄vu
	naḍi	'to walk'	naḍiy-ã̄vu
	nillu	'to stand'	nill-ã̄vu

2.1.2.8. Concessive

This occurs in III person only, without the distinction of gender and number. It is formed by adding the suffix *li* in B G and N and *əli* in K to a base. Base-final *u* is dropped before this suffix.

B	vagi	'to wash clothes'	vagi-li	'let him (her, it, them) wash clothes'
	baggu	'to bow'	bagg-li	'let him (her, it, them) bow'
G	tegi	'to take out'	tegi-li	
	nembu	'to believe'	nemb-li	
K	bəru	'to come'	bər-əli	
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍiy-əli	
N	agi	'to dig'	agi-li	
	tu:gu	'to swing'	tu:g-li	

Following types of assimilation and dropping of the final syllable are noticed.

B	G	K	N	gloss
koḍu	kuḍu	—	koḍu	'to give'
koḍḷi	kuḍḷi	—	koḍḷi ~ koḷḷi	
ma:ḍu	ma:ḍu	—	ma:ḍu	'to do'
ma:ḍḷi	ma:ḍḷi	—	ma:ḍḷi ~ ma:ḷḷi	
—	a:gu	—	a:gu	'to become'
—	a:li	—	a:li	

B	G	K	N	gloss
—	—	—	o:gu	'to go'
—	—	—	o:li	

2.1.3. Non-finite forms

2.1.3.1. Infinitive[1]

This is formed by adding the following suffixes to the base. The base final *u* is dropped before this suffix, and *i* becomes *iy* before *a* of the suffix.

B	G	K	N
-akka	-ləkkə	-alikke	-akke

Examples-

B	iḍu	'to keep'	iḍ-akka	'for keeping'
	du:ku	'to push'	du:k-akka	'for pushing'
G	teri	'to open'	teri-ləkkə	'for opening'
	ha:ku	'to put'	ha:k-ləkkə	'for putting'
K	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍiy-alikke	'for drinking'
	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍ-alikke	'for doing'
N	anju	'to fear'	anj-akke	'for fearing'
	vaḍi	'to break'	vaḍiy-akke	'for breaking'

It is also possible to analyse the Infinitive[1] forms in G and K as formed by adding *əkkə* in G and *ikke* in K to the Infinitive[2] forms described in 2.1.3.2. According to this analysis *l* and *al* preceding the suffixes in G and K respectively may be considered as Infinitive[2] suffixes.

As the Infinitive[1] suffixes are homophonous with the dative case suffixes described in 2.2.2.5., these forms may also be treated as nouns derived from the verbs, to which a dative suffix is added.

2.1.3.2. Infinitive[2]

This occurs before certain modals (cf 2.1.8.). In B and G it occurs before negative gerund suffix also. (cf 2.1.3.4.3.) This is formed by adding the following suffixes to a base. Before this suffix, the base-final *u* is dropped.

	B	G	K	N
Occurring before vowels	ł	l	al ~ l an ~ n	l ~ n
Occurring before consonants (which are optionally dropped)	a	ə	a	a

Examples

B	nagu	'to laugh'	nag-l-	
		as in	nag-l-illa	'not laughed'
	vagi	'to wash clothes'	vagi-l-	
		as in	vagi-l-illa	'did not wash'

	kuṭṭu	'to pound'	kuṭṭ-a-	
		as in	kuṭṭ-a- be:ku	'should pound'
G	teri	'to open'	teri-l-	
		as in	teri-l-illa	'not opened'
	ha:ku	'to put'	ha:k-ə-	
		as in	ha:k-ə- bəvdu	'may put'

K Base-final *i* and *e* are lengthened before this suffix. *-an* is more frequent before *a:ku* and *-al* elsewhere. *-an* and *-al* occur after the bases ending in *u;* and *l* and *n* occur after other bases.

	ho:gu	'to go'	ho:g-an-a:ku	'may go'
			ho:g-al-a:ra	'may not go'
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍi:-l-illa	'did not drink'
	hɔḍe	'to beat'	hɔḍe:-n-a:ku	'may beat'
	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍ-a-be:ku	'should do'
N	baru	'to come'	bar-l-illa ~ bar-n-illa	'did not come'
			bar-a-be:ku	'should come'
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍi-l-illa ~ kuḍi-n-illa	'did not drink'
			kuḍi-be:ku	'should drink'

2.1.3.3. Conditional

This is formed by adding *-re* in B, K and N and *-rə* in G to the past stem.

	Base		*Past stem*	*Conditional form*	*gloss*
B	koḍu	'to give'	koṭṭ-	koṭṭ-re	'if one gives'
	ku:gu	'to cry'	ku:gid-	ku:gid-re	'if one cries'
G	ho:gu	'to go'	hva:d-	hav:d-re	'if one goes'
	tinu	'to eat'	tind-	tind-rə	'if one eats'
K	bəru	'to come'	bənd-	bənd-re	'if one comes'
	bəḍicu	'to serve food'	bəḍicid-	bəḍicid-re	'if one serves'
N	varu	'to carry'	vatt-	vatt-re	'if one carries'
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍd-	kuḍd-re	'if one drinks'

2.1.3.4. Gerunds

2.1.3.4.1. Present :

This occurs before an auxiliary verb (cf 2.1.5.2.). It is formed by adding the following suffix to the present stem :

B	G	K	N
a:	tə	a: ~ e:	a:

	Base		*Present stem*	*Present gerund*	
B	baru	'to come'	bart-	bart-a:	'coming'
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍit-	kuḍit-a:	'drinking'

	Base		Present stem	Present gerund	
G	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍit-	kuḍit-tə	'drinking'
	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍut-	ma:ḍut-tə	'doing'

(The base-final *u* is not dropped before the present suffix when it is further followed by the present gerund suffix)

K	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍi:t-	kuḍi:-t-a- ~ kuḍi:t-e:	'drinking'
	bəru	'to come'	bərt-	bərt-a: ~ bərt-e:	'coming'
N	bi:ḷu	'to fall'	bi:ḷt-	bi:ḷt-a:	'falling'
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍit-	kuḍit-a:	'drinking'

2.1.3.4.2. Past:

This is formed by adding the following suffix to the past stem.

B, G and N —*u* after the past stems of the bases of class I, and

—*i* after the past stems of the bases of class II.

K —*u* ~ —*i* after the past stems of the bases of class I, and

—*i* after the past stems of the bases of class II

Past suffix has a zero allomorph after the bases of class II in all dialects when it is further followed by the past gerund suffix. cf 2.1.2.2.2.

Examples–

Bases of Class I

	Base		*Past stem*	*Past gerund*	
B	suḍu	'to burn'	suṭṭ-	suṭṭ-u	'having burnt'
	kollu	'to kill'	kond-	kond-u	'having killed'
G	nagu	'to laugh'	nakk-	nakk-u	'having laughed'
	muri	'to break'	murd-	murd-u	'having broken'
K	koḍu	'to give'	koṭṭ-	koṭṭ-u ~ koṭṭ-i	'having given'
	kali	'to learn'	kalt-	kalt-u ~ kalt-i	'having learnt'
N	uyi	'to pour'	u:d-	u:d-u	'having poured'
	gellu	'to win'	gedd-	gedd-u	'having won'

Bases of class II

	Base		*Past stem before gerund suffix* ***i***	*Past gerund*	
B	du:ku	'to push'	du:k-	du:k-i	'having pushed'
	giccu	'to prick'	gicc-	gicc-i	'having pricked'

	Base		*Past stem before gerund suffix i*	*Past gerund*	
G	barku	'to pour'	bark-	bark-i	'having poured'
	ənju	'to fear'	ənj-	ənj-i	'having feared'
K	manəgu	'to sleep'	manəg-	manəg-i	'having slept'
	bəggu	'to bow'	bəgg-	bəgg-i	'having bowed'
N	nembu	'to believe'	nemb-	nemb-i	'having believed'
	re:gu	'to get angry'	re:g-	re:g-i	'having got angry'

In G, an additional element *ke:si* is optionally added to the past gerund form.

kuḍi	'to bring'	kuḍḍu ~	kuḍḍuke:si	'having drunk'
ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍi ~	ma:ḍike:si	'having done'

2.1.3.4.3. Negative

Negative gerunds are formed by adding the following suffixes to the base in K and N, and to the Infinitive[2] forms in B and G.

B	G	K	N
a:rda	a:rde	ade	adə

Examples

	Base		*Infinitive[2] form*	*negative gerund*	
B	du:ku	'to push'	du:kl-	du:kl-a:rda	'without pushing'
G	ho:gu	'to go'	ho:gl-	ho:gl-a:rde	'without going'
K	bəru	'to come'	—	bər-ade	'without coming'
N	nuŋgu	'to swallow'	—	nuŋg-ade	'without swallowing'

2.1.3.5 Participles

These are used as adjectives. They may be analysed as follows.

2.1.3.5.1. Habitual or Future

This is formed by adding the suffix *a* to the present stem in B, G and N and to the future stem in K. The present suffix has a zero allomorph before the participial suffix in B, G and N. The base-final *u* is dropped before this suffix.

In K the participial suffix is optionally dropped when it is followed by a consonant or pause.

Examples

	Baḷu	'to weep'	aḷ-a	'weeping'
	bogḷu	'to bark'	bogḷ-a	'barking'
G	kuḍi	'to drink	kuḍiy-a	'drinking'
	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍ-a	'doing'
N	baggu	'to bow'	bagg-a	'bowing'
	ku:gu	'to cry'	ku:g-a	'crying'

K

Base		*Future Stem*	*Participial form*	
ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍuv- / ma:ḍu:-	ma:ḍuv-a / ma:ḍu:	'doing'
bəyyu	'to scold'	bəyyuv- / bəyyu:-	bəyyuv-a / bəyyu:	'scolding'

2.1.3.5.2. Past

This is formed by adding the suffix *a* to the past stem in B, K and N

	Base		*Past stem*	*Past Participle*	
B	suḍu	'to burn'	suṭṭ-	suṭṭ-a	'that which is burnt' 'he who burnt' etc.
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍd-	kuḍd-a	
	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍd-	ma:ḍd-a	

	Base		*Past stem*	*Past Participle*
K	cikku	'to be obtained'	cikkid-	cikkid a
	koḍu	'to give'	koṭṭ	koṭṭ-a
N	muri	'to break	murd-	murd-a
	no ḍu-	'to see'	no:ḍd-	no:ḍd-a

In G, it is formed by adding the suffix *a* to the past stem of the bases of class I and *i* to those of class II. The past suffix has a zero allomorph after the bases of class II when followed by the suffix *i*.

Base		*Past stem*	*Past Participle*	
		Class I		
kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍd-	kuḍd-a	'that which is drunk' 'he who drank', etc.
nillu	'to stand'	nint-	nint-a	
		Class II		
ho:gu	'to go	ho:g-	ho:g-i	
nuggu	'to rush in'	nugg-	nugg-i	

2.1.4. Sample paradigms

Full paradigms of three bases from each dialect are given in the table presented below. The first one namely *iḍu* 'to keep' belongs to

class I (a). The second one, *agi* 'to dig' in B, G and N and *ageod* it'g in K is taken from class I (c) and the third one *ma:ḍu* 'to do' is selected from class II.

2.1.4.1. *iḍu* 'to keep'

		B	G	K	N
Present					
I	Sg.	iḍtine	iḍti:ni	iḍte	iḍtiṇi
I	Pl.	iḍtive	iḍti:vi	iḍtru	iḍtivĩ
II	Sg.	iḍti	iḍti	iḍte	iḍtiye
II	Pl.	iḍtiri	iḍti:ri	iḍtri / iḍtru	iḍtiri
III	M. Sg.	iḍtane	iḍta:na	iḍta	iḍtane
	F. Sg.	iḍtaḷe	iḍta:ḷa	—	iḍtaḷe
MF. Pl. in B, G, N, M. Pl. in K		iḍtare	iḍta:ra / iḍti:ru	iḍtru	iḍtare
N. Sg. in B, G, N, FN. in K		iḍtayte	iḍtada	iḍtade	iḍtade
	N. Pl.	iḍtave	iḍta:va / iḍtava	—	iḍtave
Past					
I	Sg.	iṭṭe	iṭṭa	iṭṭe	iṭṭi
II	Pl.	iṭṭive	iṭṭevu	iṭṭru	iṭṭo

	B	G	K	N
II Sg.	iṭṭe	iṭṭi	iṭṭe	iṭṭe
II Pl.	iṭṭri	iṭṭri	iṭṭru / iṭṭri	iṭṭri
III M. Sg.	iṭṭa	iṭṭa	iṭṭa	iṭṭa
F. Sg.	iṭṭḷu	iṭṭḷu	—	iṭṭa
MF Pl in B, G, N, M. Pl. in K	iṭṭru	iṭṭru	iṭṭru	iṭṭru
N. Sg. in B, G, N, FN. in K.	iḍtu	iḍtu	iḍutu	iḍtu
N. Pl.	iṭṭuvu	iṭṭuvu	—	iṭṭo

Future

I Sg.	—	—	iḍuve	—
I Pl.	—	—	iḍu:ru	—
II Sg.	—	—	iḍuve	—
II Pl.	—	—	iḍu:ru / iḍu:ri	—
III M. Sg.	—	—	iḍuva	—
—	—	—	—	—
M. Pl.	—	—	iḍu:ru	—
F. N.	—	—	iḍu:du	—
—	—	—	—	—

	B	G	K	N
Subjunctive				
III M. Sg.	iṭṭa:nu	iṭṭa:nu	—	iṭṭinu
F. Sg.	iṭṭa:ḷu	iṭṭa:ḷu	—	iṭṭiḷu
MF. Pl.	iṭṭa:ru	iṭṭa:ru	—	iṭṭiru
N. Sg.	iṭṭi:tu	iṭṭa:du	—	iṭṭidu
N. Pl.	iṭṭa:vu	iṭṭa:vu	—	iṭṭivu
Negative				
I Sg.	—	—	iḍe	—
I Pl.	—	—	iḍa	—
II Sg.	—	—	iḍe	—
II Pl.	—	—	iḍa	—
III M.Sg	—	—	iḍa	—
—	—	—	—	—
M. Pl.	—	—	iḍa	—
F. N.	—	—	iḍa	—
—	—	—	—	—
Imperative Sg.	iḍu	iḍu	iḍu	iḍu
Imp. Pl.	iḍi	iḍi / iḍri	iḍi / iḍiri	iḍi / iḍiri
Potential	iḍanu	idammi / iḍa:ri	iḍuvəni / iḍuva	iḍa͠vu

	B	G	K	N
Concessive	iḍḷi	iḍḷi	iḍəli	iḍḷi
Infinitive[1]	iḍakka	iḍḷəkkə	iḍu:dakke	iḍakke
Infinitive[2]	iḍḷ-	iḍḷ-	iḍal- iḍan-	iḍḷ- iḍṇ-
Conditional	iṭṭre	iṭṭrə	iṭṭre	iṭṭre
Present Gerund	iḍta:	iḍuttə	iḍta: iḍte:	iḍta:
Past Gerund	iṭṭu	iṭṭu	iṭṭi iṭṭu	iṭṭu
Present Participle	iḍa	iḍa	iḍuva iḍu:	iḍa
Past Participle	iṭṭa	iṭṭa	iṭṭa	iṭṭa

2.1.4.2. *agi* in B, G and N *age* in K 'to dig'

Present

	B	G	K	N
I Sg.	agitine	agiti:ni	age:te agi:te	agitini
I Pl.	agitive	agiti:vi	age:tru agi:tru	agitivĩ
II Sg.	agiti	agiti	age:te agi:te	agitiye

	B	G	K	N
II Pl.	agitiri	agiti:ri	age:tru agi:tru age:tri agi:tri	agitiri
III M. Sg.	agitane	agita:na	age:ta agi:ta	agitane
F. Sg.	agitaḷe	agita:ḷa	—	agitaḷe
MF. Pl. in B, G, N, and M.Pl. in K.	agitare	agita:ra agiti:ru	age:tru agi:tru	agitare
N. Sg. in B, G, N, and FN. in K.	agitayte	agitada	age:tade agi:tade	agitade
N. Pl.	agitave	agita va agitava	—	agitave

Past

	B	G	K	N
I Sg.	agde	agda	agəde	agdi
I Pl.	agdive	agdevu	agədru	agdo
II Sg.	agde	agdi	agəde	agde
II Pl.	agdri	agdri	agədru agədri	agədri
III M. Sg.	agda	agda	agəda	agda
F. Sg.	agduḷu	agduḷu	—	agda

	B	G	K	N
M. F. Pl. in B, G, N and M. Pl. in K	agdru	agdru	agədru	agədru
N Sg. in B, G, N and F.N. in K	agitu	agitu	age:tu agi:tu	agitu
N. Pl.	agduvu	agduvu	—	agdo

Future

I Sg.	—	—	age:ve	—
I Pl.	—	—	agu:ru	—
II Sg.	—	—	age:ve	—
II Pl.	—	—	agu:ru agu:ri	—
III M. Sg.	—	—	age:ve	—
—	—	—	—	—
M. Pl.	—	—	agu:ru	—
F. N.	—	—	agu:du	—
—	—	—	—	—

Subjunctive

III M. Sg.	agda:nu	agda:nu	—	agdinu
F. Sg.	agda:ḷu	agda:ḷu	—	agdiḷu
M. F. Pl.	agda:ru	agda:ru	—	agdiru

	B	G	K	N
N. Sg.	agdi:tu	agda:du	—	agdidu
N. Pl.	agda:vu	agda:vu	—	agdivu

Negative

	B	G	K	N
I Sg.	—	—	ageye	—
I Pl.	—	—	ageya	—
II Sg.	—	—	ageye	—
II Pl.	—	—	ageya	—
III M. Sg.	—	—	ageya	—
—	—	—	—	—
M. Pl.	—	—	ageya	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
Imp. Sg.	agi	agi	age	agi
Imp. Pl.	agiri	agiri	age:ri	agiri
Potential	agiyanu	agyammi agya:ri	age:vani age:va	agiyãvu
Concessive	agili	agili	age:li	agili
Infinitive[1]	agiyakka	agiləkkə	ageyalikke	agiyakke
Infinitive[2]	agil-	agil-	age:l- age:n-	agil- agin-
Conditional	agdre	agdrə	agədre	agədre

	B	G	K	N
Present Gerund	agita:	agitte	age:ta: agi:ta: age:te: agi:te:	agita:
Past Gerund	agdu	agdu	agədi agədu	agdu
Present Participle	agiya	agiya	aguva agu:	agiya
Past Participle	agda	agda	agəda	agda

2.1.4.3 ma:ḍu 'to do'

Present

	B	G	K	N
I Sg.	ma:ḍtine	ma:ḍti:ni	ma:ḍute	ma:ḍtini
I Pl.	ma:ḍtive	ma:ḍti:vi	ma:ḍutru	ma:ḍtivĩ
II Sg.	ma:ḍti	ma:ḍti	ma:ḍute	ma:ḍtiye
II Pl.	ma:ḍtiri	ma:ḍti:ri	ma:ḍutru ma:ḍutri	ma:ḍtiri
III M.Sg.	ma:ḍtane	ma:ḍta:na	ma:ḍuta	ma:ḍtane
F.Sg.	ma:ḍtaḷe	ma:ḍta:ḷa	—	ma:ḍtaḷe
MF Pl. in B G N / M.Pl. in K	ma:ḍtare	ma:ḍta:ra ma:ḍti:ru	ma:ḍutru	ma:ḍtare

	B	G	K	N
N Sg. in B G N FN in K.	ma:ḍtayte	ma:ḍtada	ma:ḍutade	ma:ḍtade
N. Pl.	ma:ḍtave	ma:ḍta:va ma:ḍtava	—	ma:ḍtave

Past

	B	G	K	N
I Sg.	ma:ḍde	ma:ḍda	ma:ḍide	ma:ḍdi
I Pl.	ma:ḍdive	ma:ḍdevu	ma:ḍidru	ma:ḍdo
II Sg.	ma:ḍde	ma:ḍdi	ma:ḍide	ma:ḍde
II Pl.	ma:ḍdri	ma:ḍdri	ma:ḍidru ma:ḍidri	ma:ḍdri
III M.Sg.	ma:ḍda	ma:ḍda	ma:ḍida	ma:ḍda
F.Sg.	ma:ḍduḷu	ma:ḍduḷu	—	ma:ḍda
M.F.Pl. in B G N M.Pl. In K	ma:ḍdru	ma:ḍdru	ma:ḍidru	ma:ḍdru
N. Sg. in B G N FN in K.	ma:ḍtu	ma:ḍtu	ma:ḍutu	ma:ḍtu
N. Pl.	ma:ḍduvu	ma:ḍduvu	—	ma:ḍdo

Future

	B	G	K	N
I Sg.	—	—	ma:ḍuve	—
I Pl.	—	—	ma:ḍu:ru	—

		B	G	K	N
II	Sg.	—	—	ma:ḍuve	—
II	Pl.	—	—	ma:ḍu:ru ma:ḍu:ri	— —
III	M.Sg.	—	—	ma:ḍuva	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	M.Pl.	—	—	ma:ḍu:ru	—
	F. N.	—	—	ma:ḍu:du	—
	—	—	—	—	—

Subjunctiv

III	M.Sg.	ma:ḍa:nu	ma:ḍa:nu	—	ma:ḍinu
	F.Sg.	ma:ḍa:ḷu	ma:ḍa:ḷu	—	ma:ḍiḷu
	M.F.Pl.	ma:ḍa:ru	ma:ḍa:ru	—	ma:ḍiru
	N. Sg.	ma:ḍi:tu	ma:ḍa:du	—	ma:ḍidu
	N. Pl.	ma:ḍa:vu	ma:da:vu	—	ma:ḍivu

Negative

I	Sg.	—	—	ma:ḍe	—
I	Pl.	—	—	ma:ḍa	—
II	Sg.	—	—	ma:ḍe	—
II	Pl.	—	—	ma:ḍa	—

	B	G	K	N
III M Sg.	—	—	ma:ḍa	—
—	—	—	—	—
M.Pl.	—	—	ma:ḍa	—
Imp. Sg.	ma:ḍu	ma:ḍu	ma:ḍu	ma:ḍu
Imp. Pl.	ma:ḍiri	ma:ḍri ma:ḍi	ma:ḍiri ma:ḍi	ma:ḍri ma:ḍi
Potential	ma:ḍanu	ma:ḍammi ma:ḍa:ri	ma:ḍuvəni ma:ḍo:ni ma:ḍuva	ma ḍa͂vu
Concessive	ma:ḍḷi	ma:ḍḷi	ma:ḍəli	ma:ḍḷi
Infinitive[1]	ma:ḍakka	ma:ḍḷəkkə	ma:ḍalikke	ma:ḍakke
Infinitive[2]	ma:ḍḷ-	ma:ḍḷ-	ma:ḍal- ma:ḍan-	ma:ḍḷ- ma-ḍṇ-
Conditional	ma:ḍḍre	ma:ḍḍrə	ma:ḍidre	ma:ḍḍre
Present Gerund	ma:ḍta:	ma:ḍuttə	ma:ḍuta: ma:ḍute:	ma ḍta:
Past Gerund	ma:ḍi	ma:ḍi	ma:ḍi	ma:ḍi
Present Participle	ma:ḍa	ma:ḍa	ma:ḍuva ma:ḍu:	ma:ḍa
Past Participle	ma:ḍḍa	ma:ḍḍa	ma:ḍida	ma:ḍḍa

2.1.5. Base *iru* 'to be'

This occurs both as an independent verb as well as an auxilliary verb.

2.1.5.1. The base has certain special forms which require separate analysis.

2.1.5.1.1. Habitual:

This is used in the sense of habitual and future in B, G and N, and habitual and present in K The stem is formed by adding the present suffix *t* to the base and then the personal suffixes occurring after the present stems in the respective dialects are added to it.

	B	G	K	N
I Sg.	ir-t-ine	ir-t-i:ni	ir-t-e	ir-t-ini

2.1.5.1.2. Present :

This is noticed in B, G and N only. It can be considered as consisting of a special stem followed by personal suffixes (which also occur after the present stem of other bases). The stem has the following dialectal forms :

B	G	N
ayd-	idd-	idd-
ay-		

Examples–

		B	G	N
I	Sg.	ayd-ine	idd-i:ni	idd-ini
	Pl.	ayd-ive	idd-i:vi	idd-ivĩ

		B	G	N
II	Sg.	ayd-i	idd-i	idd-iye
	Pl.	ayd-iri	idd-i:ri	idd-iri
III	M. Sg.	ayd-ane	idd-a:na	idd-ane
	F. Sg.	ayd-aḷe	idd-a:ḷa	idd-aḷe
	M.F.Pl.	ayd-are	idd-a:ra	idd-are
	N. Sg.	ay-te	—	—
	N. Pl.	ayd-ave	—	—

In N and G the above forms freely alternate with the following forms which are derived by adding the personal suffixes to the special stems *ha* ~ *ə* in G and *av* in N. The personal suffixes drop their initial vowel after these stems.

		G	N
I	Sg.	—	avni
I	Pl.	—	avĩ
III	M. Sg.	hana	avne
	F. Sg.	haḷa	avḷe
	M. F. Pl.	hara	avre
	N. Sg.	əda	ade
	N. Pl.	əva	ave

2.1.5.1.3. Past

The past stem has the following forms in all the dialects :

–*it* before the neuter singular suffix –tu

–*idd* before other suffixes.

Examples :

		B	G	K	N
I	Sg.	idd-e	idd-a	idd-e	idd-i
	Pl.	idd-ive	idd-evu	idd-ru	idd-o
III	N. Sg.	it-tu	it-tu	it-tu	it-tu

Other finite and non-finite forms of the base *iru* 'to be' follow the general pattern of the respective dialects.

2.1.5.1.4.

The following contracted forms of the present tense forms of the base *iru* 'to be' (like *aydine*, *iddi:ni*, *irte* and *iddini* 'I am' in B, G, K and N respectively) are added to the past gerund forms. The resultant construction acquires the meaning of the present perfect like 'I have done' etc.

		B	G	K	N
I	P. Sg.	ine	i:ni	iye	ini
	Pl.	ive	i:vi	i:ru	ivĩ
II	Sg.	i	i	iye	iye
	Pl.	iri	i:ri	i:ru	iri
III	M.Sg.	ane	a:na	iya	ane
	F.Sg.	aḷe	a:ḷa	—	aḷe
	M.F. Pl.	are	a:ra ~ i:ru	i:ru	are
	N. Sg.	ayte	ada	ide	ade
	N. Pl.	ave	a:va ~ ava	—	ave

Here *i*,*i*: and *a* may be treated as the contracted forms of the stems *ayd*, *idd* and *ir* of the base *iru* 'to be' as noticed above, which are followed by the personal suffixes. The personal suffixes drop the first vowel after these stems

Examples-

B	ma:ḍi-	aydine >	ma:ḍi-ine >	ma:ḍine	'I have done'
G	ma:ḍi-	iddi:ni >	ma:ḍi-i:ni >	ma:ḍi:ni	,,
K	ma:ḍi-	irte >	ma:ḍi-iye >	ma:ḍiye	,,
N	ma:ḍi-	iddini >	ma:ḍi-ini >	ma:ḍini	,,

2.1.5.2. Auxiliary forms of base *iru* 'to be'.

The finite forms of the base *iru* 'to be' are used as auxiliaries after the present and past gerunds of any verbal base to form the phrases with perfective and durative meanings in the following fashion.

(a)	(i)	Present gerund of any base	+ present or habitual form of *iru* 'to be'	– habitual continuous or present continuous.
	(ii)	–do–	+ Past forms of *iru* 'to be'	– past continuous
	(iii)	–do–	+ Future form of *iru* 'to be'	– future continuous
(b)	(i)	past gerund of any base	+ present form of *iru* 'to be'	– perfect

(ii)	past gerund of any base	+	past form of *iru* 'to be'	– pluperfect
(iii)	past gerund of any base	+	future form of *iru* 'to be'	– future perfect

Examples–

(a) (i)	B	barta: aydine	'I am coming'
	G	baruttiddi:ni	,,
	K	bərte: irte bərta: irte	,,
	N	barta: iddini	,,
(ii)	B	barta: idde	'I was coming'
	G	baruttidde	,,
	K	barte: idde barta: idde	,,
	N	barta: iddi	,,
(iii)	K	bərte: iruve	'I will be coming'
(b) (i)	B	bandaydine	'I have come'
	G	bandiddi:ni	,,
	K	bəndirte	,,
	N	bandiddini	,,

Instead of the full forms of base *iru* 'to be' the contracted forms may also be used. (cf 2.1.5.1.4.)

(ii)	B	bandidde	'I had come'
	G	bandidda	,,
	K	bəndidde	,,
	N	bandiddi	,,
(iii)	K	bəndiruve	'I might come'

2.1.6. Reflexive forms :

These can be obtained by adding the forms of the following bases (which are bound in B, G and N and free in K) to the past gerund forms.

B	G	K	N
-kembu	-ko	kollu	-kaḷḷu

Initial *k* of the above bases is voiced after the voiceless consonants in B, G and N. In the dialects B and N the gerund optionally drops its final vowel before the reflexive bases. If the final vowel is preceded by a cluster of consonants the second consonant of the cluster is also dropped. In the dialect G, the final vowel is dropped from all gerunds excepting those of the bases belonging to class I (a) and (d). In K, the final vowel as well as the preceding consonant is dropped from the gerunds of the bases of class I (b) and (c).

In the dialect B and G, *-kembu* and *-ko* respectively can also be added directly to the bases of class I (d). In the dialect N, *kaḷḷu* can also be added directly to the bases of class I (b) and (d).

Examples–

B	iḍu	'to keep'	iṭṭugembu ~ iṭgembu	'to keep for oneself'
	bayi	'to scold'	baydukembu ~ baykembu	'to blame oneself'
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍdukembu ~ kuḍkembu	'to drink for oneself'
	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍkembu	'to do for oneself'
G	kuḍu	'to give'	kvaṭṭugo	'to give for oneself'
	muri	'to break'	murdko	'to break oneself'
	nillu	'to stand'	nintugo ~ nilko	'to stand oneself'
	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍko	'to do for oneself'
K	iḍu	'to keep'	iṭṭikollu	'to keep for oneself'
	ka:yu	'to wait'	ka:ykollu	'to wait for oneself'
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍkollu	'to drink for oneself'
	bəggu	'to bow'	bəggikollu	'to bow down oneself'

N	suḍu	'to burn'	suṭṭugaḷḷu ~ suṭgaḷḷu	'to burn oneself'
	uyi	'to pour'	u:dkaḷḷu ~ uykaḷḷu	'to pour oneself'
	kuḍi	'to drink'	kuḍḍukaḷḷu ~ kuḍkaḷḷu	'to drink for oneself'
	nillu	'to stand'	nintugaḷḷu ~ nilkaḷḷu	'to stand oneself'
	ma:ḍu	'to do'	ma:ḍkaḷḷu	'to do oneself'

Sample paradigm of the reflexive base of *ma:ḍu* 'to do'.

Present I Sg.

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍkemtine	ma:ḍkoti:ni	ma:ḍkollute	ma:ḍkaḷtini

Past I Sg.

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍkaṇḍe	ma:ḍkaṇḍa	ma:ḍkoṇḍe	ma:ḍkandi

Future I Sg.

B	G	K	N
—	—	maḍ:kolluve	—

Subjunctive III M. Sg.

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍkaṇḍa:nu	ma:ḍkaṇḍa:nu	—	ma:ḍkandinu

Negative I Sg.

B	G	K	N
—	—	ma:ḍkolle	—

Imperative Sg.

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍka	ma ḍko	ma:ḍkollu	ma:ḍko

Potential

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍkembanu	ma:ḍkammi	ma:ḍkolluvəni	ma:ḍkaḷḷãvu

Concessive

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍkembli	ma:ḍkoli	ma:ḍkolluli	ma:ḍkaḷḷi

Infinitive[1]

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍkembakka	ma:ḍkoləkkə	ma:ḍkollikke	ma:ḍkaḷḷak

Conditional

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍkaṇḍre	ma:ḍkaṇḍrə	ma:ḍkonḍre	ma:ḍkandre

Present Gerund

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍkemta:	ma:ḍkottə	ma:ḍkolluta: ma:ḍkollute:	ma:ḍkaḷta:

Past Gerund

B	G	K	N
ma:ḍkaṇḍu	ma:ḍkaṇḍu	ma:ḍkoṇḍu	ma:ḍkandu

2.1.7. Other auxiliary verbs :

Certain verbal phrases are formed by compounding two verbal forms, of which the first one, which is in past gerundial form, carries

the 'meaning' of the phrase, and the second is used as an auxiliary verb. A few examples are given below.

a) With *ho:gu/o:gu* 'to go' as the auxiliary verb:

B	satto:gu	'to die'
G	sat ho:gu	,,
K	catti ho:gu	,,
N	satto:gu	,,

b) With *biḍu/buḍu* 'to leave' as the auxiliary verb:

B	bayd buḍu	'to scold'
G	ho:g biḍu	'to go'
K	koṭṭubuḍu	'to give'
N	bo:dbuḍu	'to scold'

c) With *ha:ku/a:ku* 'to put' as the auxiliary verb:

B	tinda:ku	'to eat away'
G	tind ha:ku	,,
K	tindiha:ku	,,
N	tinda:ku	,,

d) With *a:ḍu* 'to play' as the auxiliary verb:

B	baḍda:ḍu	'to fight'
G	ku:ga:ḍu	'to cry'

K	kəcca:ḍu	'to quarrel'
N	bo:da:ḍu	'to abuse each other'

2.1.8. Modals

The following forms which behave like verbs are called modals. They fall into two groups—affirmatives and negatives.

Affirmatives–

	B	G	K	N	gloss
i)	bavdu	bəvdu	bəvdu	bo:du	'may'
ii)	be:ku	be:ku	be:ku	be:ku	'wanted'
iii)	sa:ku	sa:ku	ca:ku	sa:ku	'enough'
iv)	avdu	—	havdu	avdu	'yes'
v)	uṇṭu	—	—	uṇṭu	'it is'
iv)	—	—	a:ku	—	'may'

Negatives–

	B	G	K	N	gloss
i)	ba:ḍdu	ba:ḍdu	ba:radu	be:ḍdu	'should not'
ii)	bya:ḍa ~ be:ḍa	bya:ḍa ~ be:ḍa	bɛ:ḍa	be:ḍa	'not wanted'
iii)	—	sa:ldu	—	—	'not enough'
iv)	alla	alla	alla	alla	'not'
v)	illa	illa	illa	illa	'is not'

Of these modals, affirmative (iii) (iv) and (v) and negative (iii) occur independently. Affirmative (ii) and negative (ii), (iv) and (v) occur either as independent verbs or after the infinitive[2] forms of verbs. The remaining modals occur after infinitive[2] forms only.

The examples for those cccurring after the infinitivc[2] forms can be seen in 2.1.3.2.

2.2. Nouns

2.2.1. Bases :

Nominal bases are either simple nouns or derived ones. The latter are formed by adding the base-forming suffixes to simple nouns, verbal roots, demonstrative roots and to certain bound roots. Two or more roots can be joined together to form compound bases. Plural suffixes can be added to any of the abovc bases before adding the case suffixes.

2.2.1.1. Simple bases :

Following are some of the cannonical shapes of the simple bases which occur rather frequently.

	B	G	K	N
(C)VCV	naga 'yoke'	sadi 'weed'	kemi 'ear'	asa 'cow'
(C)V:CV	ma:ḍa 'cloud'	bu:sə 'bran'	ka:ki 'crow'	gu:ṭa 'peg'
(C)VCCV	puṭṭi 'basket'	pəlle vegetable'	cɔmma 'skin'	guḷḷu 'hut'
	eṇḍe 'cowdung'	tandi 'father'	aŋka 'cock-fight'	unja 'cock'
	albu 'creeper'	muglə 'cloud'	kəyḍu 'rough'	jibre 'rheum'

	B	G	K	N
(C)V:CCV	se:dve	se:dgi	ku:dlu	na:lge
	'culti-vation'	'a kind of vessel'	'hair'	'tongue'
(C)VCVCV	calike	sutuḷi	kaḍəga	ceruge
	'spade'	'rope'	'bracelet'	'big metal pot'
(C)VCCCV	paŋglu	muŋgli	konḍli	aŋgḷu
	'branching'	'mongoose'	'hook'	'neck'
	gojjlu	tappla		beccra
	'mire'	'creeper'		'fear'
(C)VCCVCV	accuḍa	tembigi	avcədi	joṇḍaṇa
	'rug'	'goblet'	'medicine'	'spider's web'
(C)VCCVCCV	succuṇke	aḍḍəṇgi	campattu	vambattu
	'ladder'	'three-legged stool'	'wealth'	'nine'
(C)VCVCCV	gumasta	sevanti	samudra	garagsa
	'clerk'	'a kind of flower'	'sea'	'saw'
(C)V:CVCV	ba:rige	ba:rigi	go:ləga	jo:guḷa
	'broom'	'broom'	'spider'	'lullaby'

	B	G	K	N
(C)VCV:CV	cuka:ḍe	ṭika:və	uga:di	pika:si
	'mosquito'	'pick-axe'	'new year day'	'pick-axe'
(C)V:CV:CV	na:go:sa	pa:ra:ḷa	jo:ka:li	sa:go:ḷi
	'iron chain of plough'	'pigeon'	'swing'	'cultivation'
(C)VCCV:CV	guŋga:ḍi	bənda:ri	kaṭṭa:ṇi	baŋga:ra
	'an insect'	'bund of field'	'a kind of necklace'	'gold'
(C)V:CVCCV	ba:siŋga	ta:yitta	ca:bəkki	di:vaḷge
	'crest ornament of bridegroom'	'talisman'	'sago'	'a festival'
(C)V:CCV:CV	pa:rva:ḷa	va:rni:sə	ti:rma:na	ya:sta:ra
	'pigeon'	'oil paint'	'decision'	'magician'

2.2.1.2. Derived bases

2.2.1.2.1. Bases formed by adding the base-forming suffixes:

Gaps in the following columns do not necessarily indicate the absence of corresponding forms of the respective dialects. It is quite possible that the forms do exist, but were missed during elicitation.

(i) Following suffixes are added to the nominal bases :

-*a* masculine and -*i* feminine

B	G	K	N	gloss
kuḷḍ-a	kuḍḍ-a	kuyḍ-a	kuṇḍ-a	'blind man'
kuḷḍ-i	kuḍḍ-i	kuyḍ-i	kuṇḍ-i	'blind woman'
kivḍ-a	kivḍ-a	kɛpp-a	kevḍ-a	'deaf man'
kivḍ-i	kivḍ-i	kɛpp-i	kevḍ-i	'deaf woman'
kuṇṭ-a	kuṇṭ-a	kuṇṭ-a	kuṇṭ-a	'lame man'
kuṇṭ-i	kuṇṭ-i	kuṇṭ-i	kuṇṭ-i	'lame woman'
baḍv-a	baḍv-a	baḍv-a	baḍv-a	'poor man'
baḍv-i	baḍv-i		baḍv-i	'poor woman'
ucc-a	hucc-a	hucc-a	ucc-a	'mad man'
ucc-i	hucc-i	hucc-i	ucc-i	'mad woman'
kaḷḷ-a	kaḷḷ-a	kall-a	kaḷḷ-a	'thief' (mas)
kaḷḷ-i	kaḷḷ-i	kall-i	kaḷḷ-i	'thief' (fem)
mu:k-a	—	—	mu:g-a	'dumb man'
mu:k-i	—	—	mu:g-i	'dumb woman'
bo:ḍ-a	—	—	bo:ḍ-a	'bare-mouthed man'
bo:ḍ-i	—	—	bo:ḍi	'bare-mouthed woman'
suḷḷ-a	—	—	—	'liar' (mas)

B	G	K	N	gloss
suḷḷ-i	—	—	—	'liar' (fem)
—	ags-a	—	—	'washer man'
—	ags-i	—	—	'washer woman'
—	mudk-a	muduk-a	mudk-a	'old man'
—	mudk-i	mudk-i	mudk-i	'old woman'
uḍg-a	—	huḍug-a	uḍg-a	'boy'
uḍg-i	—	huḍug-i	uḍg-i	'girl'
tunṭ-a	—	tunṭ-a	tunṭ-a	'mischievous man'
—	—	tunṭ-i	tunṭ-i	'mischievous woman'
roḍḍ-a	—	rɔḍḍ-a	—	'left hander' (mas)
roḍḍ-i	—	rɔḍḍ-i	—	'left hander' (fem)
—	—	hələb-a	aḷb-a	'old man'
—	—	hələb-i	—	'old woman'
—	—	kɔkəl-a	—	'stammerer'
—	—	kɔkəl-i	—	'stammerer' (fem)
—	—	mɔnn-a	—	'dumb'
—	—	mɔnn-i	—	'dumb woman'
—	—	—	bu:s-a	'stout man'
—	—	—	bu:s-i	'stout woman'
—	—	—	tuḍk-a	'thief'
—	—	—	tuḍk-i	'thief' (fem)

B	G	K	N	gloss
	–a masculine and *–itti* feminine			
ga:ṇig-a	ga:ṇig-a	—	ga:ṇg-a	'oil miller'
ga:ṇig-itti	—	—	ga:ṇgitti	'oil miller (fem)
ma:dig-a	ma:dg-a	—	ma:dg-a	'cobbler'
ma:dig-itti	—	—	ma:dg-itti	'cobbler' (fem)
—	—	—	vakkalg-a	'farmer'
—	—	—	vakkalg-itti	'farmer' (fem)
—	—	—	kurb-a	'shepherd'
—	—	—	kurb-itti	'shepherd' (fem)
	–a masculine and *–gitti* feminine			
ags-a	—	—	ags-a	'washerman'
agas-gitti	—	—	agas-gitti	'washer woman'
kumba:r-a	—	—	—	'potter'
kumba:r-gitti	—	—	—	'potter' (fem)
kurub-a	—	—	—	'shepherd'
kurub-gitti	—	—	—	'shepherd' (fem)

B	G	K	N	gloss
aksa:l-a	—	—	—	'blacksmith'
aksa:l-gitti	—	—	—	'blacksmith' (fem)

–ga:ra masculine and *–ga:ti* feminine

B	G	K	N	gloss
ma:t-ga:ra	—	—	ma:t-ga:ra	'talkative'
ma:t-ga:ti	—	—	ma:t-ga:ti	'talkative woman'
a:ṭ-ga:ra	—	—	a:ṭ-ga:ra	'player'
a:ṭ-ga:ti	—	—	a:ṭ-ga:ti	'player' (fem)
ko:p-ga:ra	—	—	—	'impatient'
ko:p-ga:ti	—	—	—	'impatient' (fem)
aṇ-ga:ra	—	—	—	'rich man'
aṇ-ga:ti	—	—	—	'rich woman'
—	bya:ṭ-ga:ra	—	bya:ṭ-ga:ra	'hunter'
—	—	—	bya:ṭ-ga:ti	'hunter' (fem)
—	sa:l-ga:ra	ca:l-ga:ra	sa:l-ga:ra	'debtor'
—	—	—	sa:l-ga:ti	'debtor' (fem)
—	hã:v-ga:ra	—	—	'snake charmer'
—	ma:ṭ-ga:ra	—	—	'black magician'
—	—	mɔ:c-ga:ra	mo:s-ga:ra	'deceiver'

B	G	K	N	gloss
—	—	jɔte-ga:ra	jate-ga:ra	'companion'
—	—	balə-ga:ra	bal-ga:ra	'strong man'
—	—	—	pa:l-ga:ra	'cousin'
–tana or *təna*				
kaḷ-tana	kaḷ-təna	kalla-tana	kaḷ-tana	'robbery' cf kaḷḷa 'thief'
man-tana	man-təna	—	man-tana	'family' cf mane 'house'
baḍ-tana	baḍ-təna	—	baḍ-tana	'poverty' cf baḍva 'poor'
tuḍuk-tana	—	—	tuḍuk-tana	'robbery' cf tuḍka 'thief'
—	—	hage-tana	—	'enmity' cf hage 'enmity'
—	—	ja:n-tana	—	'cleverness' cf ja:na 'clever'
–ko:ra				
ku:ni-ko:ra	—	—	ku:ni-ko:ra	'murderer' cf ku:ni 'murder'

B	G	K	N	gloss
	-ba			
—	haḷ-ba	haḷə-ba	aḷ-ba	'old man' cf aḷe 'old'
—	hos-ba	hɔca-ba	vas-ba	'stranger' cf vasa 'new'
vab-ba	vab-ba	ob-ba	vab-ba	'one man' cf vandu/ondu 'one'
	-ke/ki			
gavḍ-ke	gəvḍ-ki	—	gavḍ-ke	'status of a village chief or farmer' cf gavḍa 'village chief, farmer'
	-ka			
—	—	—	iri:ka	'elderly man' cf iri 'elder'
	-ca			
—	—	—	eḍ-ca	'lefthander' cf eḍa 'left'
	-vanta			
guṇ-vanta	guṇ-vanta	—	—	'virtuous'
idde-vanta	—	—	—	'educated'

ii) Following suffixes are added to the verbal bases to form nouns.

suffix *-ta*

B	G	K	N	gloss
kuṇ-ta	kuṇ-ta	kuni-ta	kuṇ-ta	'dancing' kuṇi 'to dance'
tuḷ-ta	tuḷ-ta	—	tuḷ-ta	'trampling' tuḷi 'to trample'
duḍ-ta	—	duḍi-ta	—	'labour' duḍi 'to labour'
baḍ-ta	—	—	baḍ-ta	'beating' baḍi 'to beat'
—	hiḍ-ta	hiḍi-ta	—	'grip' hiḍi 'to hold'
—	hoḍ-ta	hɔḍə-ta	—	'beating' hoḍi 'to beat'
yaḷ-ta	yaḷ-ta	—	yaḷ-ta	'pull' yaḷi 'to pull'

suffix *-ge* in B, K, N and *gi* in G.

B	G	K	N	gloss
vali-ge	holi-gi	holi-ge	—	'stitching' vali/holi 'to stitch'
uḍu-ge	—	uḍu-ge	uḍ-ge	'dress' uḍu 'to wear'
vappi-ge	vappi-gi	oppi-ge	—	'consent' vappu/oppu 'to agree'

B	G	K	N	gloss
naḍi-ge	—	—	naḍge	'walking' naḍi 'to walk'
—	ne:y-gi	ney-ge	ne:y-ge	'weaving' ne:yu 'to weave'
—	—	hodə-ge	—	'rug' hodi 'to cover'
—	—	—	er-ge	'delivery' eru 'to beget'
—	—	—	na:c-ge	'bashfulness' na:cu 'to blush'
—	—	ha:ci-ge	a:s-ge	'bed' ha:cu/a:su 'to spread'
besi-ge	—	—	bes-ge	'welding' besi 'to weld'

suffix -*ke* in B, K and -*ki* in G.

maḷ-ke	—	mɔlə-ke	—	'sprout' maḷi/mɔḷi 'to sprout'
kuṇ-ke	kuṇ-ki	—	—	'dancing' kuṇi 'to dance'

B	G	K	N	gloss
a:ḷ-ke	—	—	—	'ruling' a:ḷu 'to rule'
vad-ke	—	—	—	'rug' vadi 'to cover oneself'
ka:r-ke	ka:r-ki	—	—	'vomiting' ka:ru 'to vomit'
yo:ḷ-ke	he:ḷ-ki	—	—	'invitation' yo:ḷu/he:ḷu 'to tell'
ma:r-ke	—	—	—	'sale' ma:ru 'to sell'
ba:ḷ-ke	—	ba:li-ke	—	'durability' ba:ḷu 'to be alive'
—	na:ci-ki	na:ci-ke	—	'bashfulness' na:cu 'to blush'
—	hedər-ki	hɛdəri-ke	—	'fear' hedru/hɛdəru 'to fear'
—	ənji-ki	—	—	'fear' ənju 'to fear'
—	nəḍ-ki	nɛḍə-ke	—	'planting' nəḍu/nɛḍu 'to plant'

B	G	K	N	gloss
—	nembi-ki	nəmbi-ke	—	'belief' nembu/nəmbu 'to believe'
—	ha:si-ki	—	—	'bed' ha:su 'to spread'
—	sul-ki	—	—	'robbery suli 'to peel'
—	—	tori-ke	—	'itching' tori 'to scratch'

suffix -*me*

B	G	K	N	gloss
uḷ-me	—	—	uḷ-me	'ploughing' uḷu 'to plough'
—	—	—	ge:me	'earning' ge:yu 'to labour'
—	—	ba:lu-me	—	'life' ba:lu 'to live'
—	—	—	gel-me	'victory' gellu 'to win'

suffix -*pu* -*pə*

B	G	K	N	gloss
—	hoḷ-pə	—	vaḷ-pu	'shining' hoḷi/vaḷi 'to shine'
maḍ-pu	—	—	—	'folding' maḍi 'to fold'

B	G	K	N	gloss
—	—	—	nen-pu	'memory' neni 'to remember'
	suffix *-li/-lu*			
koy-li	koy-li	koy-lu	—	'harvest' koyi 'to reap'
	suffix -te			
—	—	—	ag-te	'digging' agi 'to dig'
—	—		aḷ-te	'measurement' aḷi 'to measure'
	suffix *-e*			
var-e	—		var-e	'load' varu 'to carry'
beḷ-e	—	—	beḷ-e	'crop' beḷi 'to grow'
	suffix *-a*			
bar-a	—	bar-a	—	'writing, education' bari 'to write'
—	—	—	kuṭṭ-a	'seal' kuṭṭu 'to stamp'

B	G	K	N	gloss
	Before this suffix ḍ and g are devoiced			
a:ṭ-a	a:ṭ-a	a:ṭ-a	a:ṭ-a	'play' a:ḍu 'to play'
o:ṭ-a	o:ṭ-a	—	o:ṭ-a	'running' o:ḍu 'to run'
—	ku:ṭ-a	—	ku:ṭ-a	'assembly' ku:ḍu 'to join'
—	—	—	tu:k-a	'weight' tu:gu 'to balance'
	suffix *–u*			
daṇ-u	dəṇ-u	dən-u	daṇu	'tiredness' daṇi 'to get tired'
—	nen-u	—	—	'memory' neni 'to remember'
—	mer-u	—	—	'shining meri 'to shine'
big-u	—	—	—	'tight' bigi 'to tighten
sa:v-u	—	—	sa:v-u	'death' sa:yi 'to die'
	suffix *–i*			
iṇḍ-i	hiṇḍ-i	hiṇḍ-i	iṇḍ-i	'oil-cake' (h)iṇḍu 'to squeeze'
—	hor-i	—	—	'load' horu 'to carry'

B	G	K	N	gloss
	suffix *-ra*			
—	—	—	becc-ra	'fear' beccu 'to fear'
	suffix *-ve*			
—	—	—	mar-ve	'forgetfulness' mari 'to forget'
	suffix *-la*			
mucc-ḷa	mucc-ḷa	muccə-la	mucc-ḷa	'lid' muccu 'to shut'
	suffix *-ṇe*			
—	—	—	korag-ṇe	'misery' korgu 'to worry'
	suffix *-ku/-klu*			
—	—	—	murk-lu	'broken' muri 'to break'
—	hər-ku	—	—	'torn' həri 'to tear'
koḷ-ku	—	kɔlə-ku	—	'rotten' koḷi/kɔli 'to rot'

B	G	K	N	gloss
	suffix *-vaḷke/-varke/-vaḷki*			
—	neḍvaḷki	—	naḍvaḷke	'behaviour' naḍi 'to walk'
tiḷ-varke	tiḷ-vaḷki	—	—	'knowledge' tiḷi 'to know'
—	beḷ-vaḷki	—	—	'growth' beḷi 'to grow'
	suffix *-(v) aṇge/-aṇgi*			
mer-aṇige	meraṇgi	—	mervaṇge	'procession' meri 'to shine'
—	beḷaṇigi	—	—	'growth' beḷi 'to grow'

2.2.1.2.2. Bases formed by adding suffixes to the pronominal and demonstrative roots.

Pronouns of I and II persons, and reflexive pronouns (singular and plural), can be analysed as consisting of a pronominal base followed by a singular suffix *-nu* or a plural suffix *-vu*. The bases to which these suffixes are added, are *na:-* 'I person', *ni-*: 'II person' and *ta:–* 'reflexive,

Examples :

	Singular	Plural
I person	na:nu	na:vu
II person	ni:nu	ni:vu
Reflexive	ta:nu	ta:vu

Pronouns of III person (proximate as well as remote) and other demonstrative adverbs can be analysed as derived by adding the suffixes mentioned below to the demonstrative bases *a* 'that', *i* 'this' and *e~ya* interrogative, which show different allomorphic variations in the dialects.

The suffixes added to the demonstrative bases are –

	B	G	K	N
III P. mas. Sg.	ta nu	ṽa nu	ṽa nu	ṽa nu
III P. fem. sg.	ke ḷu	ki	lu	a ḷu
III P. M. F. Pl.	ru	ru	ru	ru
III P. neu. sg.	du	du	du	du
III P. neu. pl.	vu	vu	—	vu

Those denoting –

location	lli	lli	lli	lli
quantity	su	sṭu su	cṭu	sṭu
kind of action	ŋga	—	ŋge ge	—
time	ga va:ga	gə va:gə	ga ~ ge va:ga	ga va:ga
quality	nta	—	nta	nta
direction	tta	ttə	—	tta

Demonstrative bases occurring before these suffixes have the following allomorphs :

	B	G	K	N
Remote				
	av	av	avə	av
	a	a	a	a
	a:	a:	ha:	a:
	o:	o		
		ə		
		kə		
Proximate				
	iv	iv	iv	iv
	i	i	i	i
	i:	i:	hi	i:
		ki		
Interrogative				
	e ~ ya	e ~ ya	e	e ~ ya
	e:	e:	hɛ:	ya:
	ya:	ya:	ya:	
		ke		

Their distribution can be seen from the examples given below.

	B	G	K	N	glos-
III p. mas. sg.					
remote					
	a:ta	avã	avã	avã	'he'
	avnu	avnu	avənu		

	B	G	N	K	gloss
proximate					
	i:ta ivnu	ivã ivnu	ivã ivənu	ivã	'this man'
III P. fem. sg.					
remote					
	a:ke avḷu	aki	avəlu	ava	'she'
proximate					
	i:ke ivḷu	iki	ivəlu	iva	'this lady'
III P. M. F. pl.					
remote					
	avr̀u	avru	avəru	avru	'those people'
proximate					
	ivru	ivru	ivəru	ivru	'these people'
III P. neu. sg.					
remote					
	adu	adu	adu	adu	'it'

	B	G	K	N	gloss
proximate					
	idu	idu	idu	idu	'this'
III P. neu. pl.					
remote					
	avu	avu	—	avu	'those'
proximate					
	ivu	ivu	—	ivu	'these
denoting –					
location					
	alli	kəlli əlli	alli	alli	'there'
	illi	killi illi	illi	illi	'here'
	elli yalli	kelli elli yalli	elli	elli yalli	'where'
quantity					
	o:su	osu əsṭu	acṭu	asṭu	'that much'
	i:su	i:su isṭu	icṭu	isṭu	'this much'
	e:su	e:su esṭu yasṭu	ecṭu	esṭu yasṭu	'how much'

	B	G	K	N	gloss
kind of action					
	aŋga	—	ha:ŋge	—	'like that'
	iŋga	—	hiŋge	—	'like this'
	eŋga yaŋga	—	hɛ:ge	—	'how'
time					
	a:ga	a:gə	a:ga a:ge	a:ga	'then'
	i:ga	i:ge	i:ga i:ge	i:ga	'now'
	ya:va:ga	ya:va:gə	ya:va:ga ya:va:ge	ya:va:ga	'when'
quality					
	anta	—	anta	anta	'of that kind'
	inta	—	inta	inta	'of this kind'
	enta yanta	—	enta	enta yanta	'of what kind'
direction					
	atta	ətta	—	atta	'that side'
	itta	ittə	—	itta	'this side'
	etta yatta	ettə yattə	— —	etta yatta	'which side'

2.2.1.2.3. Bases formed by prefixing certain bound elements.

i)	B	mammaga	'grandson'	cf maga	'son'
	G	məmmaga	,,	,,	
	K	mɔmmaga	,,	,,	
	N	mommaŋa	,,	maŋa	'son'
ii)	G	aŋgay	'palm of hand'	cf kay	'hand'
	K	aŋgəyyu	,,	cf kəyyu	'hand'
	N	aŋga:lu	'palm of foot'	cf ka:lu	'leg'
iii)	B	maṇkay	'elbow'	cf kayyi	'hand'
	G	maḷka:lə	'portion of leg below knee'	cf ka:lə	'leg'
	K	muŋgəyyu	'fore-arm'	cf kəyyu	'hand'
	N	kuṇka:lu	'portion of leg below knee'	cf ka:lu	'leg'
iv)	B	baytale	'parting of hair'	cf tale	'head'
	N	baytale	,,	cf ,,	
v)	B	siṭgorse	'small hoof'	cf gorse	'hoof'
	G	ciṭje:nə	'a kind of honey bee'	cf je:nə	'honey'

vi)	N	ejje:nu	'a kind of honey bee'	cf je:nə	'honey'
vii)	K	hɛbba·vu	'python'	cf ha vu	'snake'
	N	ebbã:vu	,,	cf ã:vu	'snake'
viii)	N	armaḷe	'heavy rain,	cf maḷe	'rain'
ix)	N	bijjo:ḍu	'uneven pair'	cf jo:ḍu	'pair'

2.2.1.3. Compound bases

2.2.1.3.1. Compound bases consist of more than one root element. Final member of a compound is always a noun, while the preceding ones may be (i) a noun, or (ii) a verbal root.

Examples:

i) Compounds with noun as first elements:

B	margeṇsu	'a kind of sweet potato'			
	mara	'tree'	geṇsu	'sweet potato'	
	nellagga	'rope made of dry paddy plant'			
	nellu	'paddy plant'	agga	'rope'	
	cigamma	'mother's sister'			
	cikka	'small'	amma	'mother'	
	kirbaḷḷu	'little finger'			
	kiri	'little'	baḷḷu	'finger'	

G	uḍci:la	'bag containing seeds, which is tied to waist while sowing'		
	uḍi	'waist'	ci:la	'bag'
	ka:luŋgra	'ring for toe'		
	ka:lu	'leg'	uŋgra	'ring'
	kuḍgəṇṇə	'blind eye'		
	kuḍḍu	'blind'	kəṇṇə	'eye'
	kərmaṇi	'black beads'		
	kəri	'black'	maṇi	'beads'
K	bennelugu	'back bone'		
	bennu	'back'	elugu	'bone'
	heŋgara	'female calf'		
	hennu	'female'	kara	'calf'
	ɛḍagəyyu	'left hand'		
	ɛḍa	'left'	kəyyu	'hand'
	arəgənḍu	'eunuch'		
	ara	'half'	gənḍu	'male'
N	maḷḷola	'sandy field'		
	maḷḷu	'sand'	vala	'field'
	maḷga:la	'rainy season'		
	maḷe	'rain'	ka:la	'season'
	saṇṇoddri	'small sieve'		
	saṇṇa	'small'	vandri	'sieve'
	munco:ri	'front side'		
	mundu	'front'	co:ri	'side'

ii) Compounds with verbal root as first elements

B	kaḍgo:lu		'churning rod'		
	kaḍi	'to churn'	ko:lu	'rod'	
	kalsanna		'a dish of rice'		
	kalsu	'to mix'	anna	'cooked rice'	
	suḍga:ḍu		'cemetery		
	suḍu	'to burn'	ka:ḍu	'forest'	
G	suḍṇi:rə		'hot water'		
	suḍu	'to burn'	ni:rə	'water'	
	biskəllə		'grinding stone'		
	bi:su	'to grind'	kəllə	'stone'	
K	miñcula		'butterfly'		
	miñcu	'to shine'	uḷa	'insect'	
	bi:ckəllu		'grinding stone'		
	bi:cu	'to grind'	kəllu	'stone'	
N	kuyguḍuglu		'sickle'		
	kuyi	'to reap'	kuḍuglu	'sickle'	
	kaḍkatti		'a kind of knife'		
	kaḍi	'to cut'	katti	'knife'	
	turmaṇi		'grating knife'		
	turi	'to grate'	maṇi	'plank'	

2.2.1.3.2. Echo words

These are formed by reduplicating a nominal base. In the compounds thus formed, the initial (C)V- of the second element is replaced by *gi* and the initial (C)V:- is replaced by *gi*: in B, K and N. In the dialect G, it is replaced by *pi* if the base is of the type (C)VCCV where the consonant cluster is of two non-identical consonants, and by *gi*(:) if the base is of any other type.

In such forms, the first element carries the meaning and the second one simply means 'the like'.

B		kurigiri	' sheep and the like' 'sheep etc.'
		baḷegiḷe	'bangle and the like'
		manegine	'house and the like'
		baŋga:ra giŋga:ra	'gold and the like'
		u:ṭagi:ṭa	'meal and the like'
		a:kḷagi:kḷa	'cow and the like'
G	a)	heṇtipiṇti	'wife and the like'
		lagṇapigṇa	'marriage and the like'
		khiḍkipiḍki	'window and the like'
	b)	hvalagila	'field and the like'
		kaḷḷagiḷḷa	'thief and the like'
		a:kḷəgi:kḷə	'cow and the like'

K	bekkugikku	'cat and the like'
	baykegiyke	'desire and the like'
	ba:yugi:yu	'mouth and the like'
	ba:vigi:vi	'well and the like'
N	asagisa	'cow and the like'
	aṭṭigiṭṭi	'hut and the like'
	tiṇḍigiṇḍi	'snack and the like'
	a:lugi:lu	'milk and the like'
	u:ṭagi:ṭa	'meal and the like'

2.2.1.3.3. Numerals

Numerals 'one' to 'ten' (excepting 'nine'), 'hundred', 'thousand', etc. are monomorphemic and the others are formed by compounding more than one morpheme. These compounds are treated here separately because they show certain peculiar allomorphic variations in forming compounds.

Monomorphemic

B	G	K	N	gloss
girda	pa:və	ka:lu	ka:lu	'one-fourth'
arda	adda	arda	arda	'half'
vandu ondu	vandu	ondu	vandu	'one'
yaḷḍu	yaḍḍu	eyḍu	e:ḍu	'two'

B	G	K	N	gloss
mu:ru	mu:ru	mu:ru	mu:ru	'three'
na:lakku	na:ku	na:lku	na:lku na:ku	'four'
aydu	əydu	əydu	aydu	'five'
a:ru	a:ru	a:ru	a:ru	'six'
yo:ḷu	yo:ḷu	e:lu	yo:ḷu	'seven'
eṇṭu	yaṇṭu	eṇṭu	eṇṭu	'eight'
attu	hattu	həttu	attu	'ten'
nu:ru	səmbori	nu:ru	nu:ru	'hundred'
sa:vra	həja:r	ca:vira	sa:vra	'thousand'

Compounds

B	G	K	N	gloss
ombattu	vambattu	ombattu	vambattu	'nine'
annondu	hənnondu	hənnondu	annondu	'eleven'
anneḷḍu	hənneḍḍu	hənneyḍu	anneḷḍu	'twelve'
adimu:ru	hədmu:ru	hədimu:ru	admu:ru	'thirteen'
adina:lakku	hedna:ku	hədina:lku	adna:ku	'fourteen'

B	G	K	N	gloss
attombattu	həttombattu	həttombəttu	attromba	'nineteen'
ippattu	ippəttə	ippəttu	ippattu	'twenty'

Numerals 'eleven' to 'nineteen' consist of the allomorph of 'ten' followed by the numerals 'one' to 'nine'. The morpheme denoting 'ten' has the following allomorphs when it occurs before the numerals 'one' to 'nine'.

Before the morphemes denoting –

	B	G	K	N
one and two	ann-	hənn-	hənn-	ann-
three and four	adi-	həd-	hədi-	ad-
five, six, seven and eight	adin-	hədn-	hədin-	adn-
nine	att-	hətt-	hətt-	attr-

Decades 'twenty' to 'ninety' consist of the allomorphs of the numerals 'two' to 'nine' followed by the allomorph of 'ten'. The allomorphs of the numerals occurring before 'ten' are as follows :

	B	G	K	N
two	ipp-	ipp-	ipp-	ipp-
three	mu:v-	mu:v-	mu:v-	mu:v-

	B	G	K	N
four	nalv-	nalv-	nəlv-	ṅalv-
five	ayv-	ayv-	əyv-	ayv-
six	arv-	arv-	arv-	arv-
seven	epp-	epp-	ɛpp-	epp-
eight	emb-	emb-	emb-	emb-
nine	tom-	tom-	tom-	tom-

Numeral denoting 'ten' occurring after the above allomorphs has the allomorph -attu in B and N *-əttə* in G, and *əttu* in K.

2.2.1.4. Plural forms

These are obtained by adding the plural suffix to the nominal bases (simple, derived or compound) in all the dialects. Nominal bases may be grouped into the following four categories on the basis of the allomorphs of plural suffix occurring after them.

i) bases denoting irrational beings,

ii) base *magu* 'child' which has the allomorph *makk*-before plural suffix,

iii) kinship terms, and

iv) the remaining bases denoting rational beings.

Allomorphs of the plural suffix are –

	B	G	K	N
category (i)	gaḷu	go:ḷu	gəlu	gaḷu
category (ii)	ḷu	ḷu	əlu	ḷu

	B	G	K	N
category (iii)	di:ru	de:ra	di:ru	di:ru
	e:ru	o:ru	əru	
	tru		ru	
category (iv)	eru	ru	ru	ru
	ru		ərru	

Examples :

(i)	B	mala	'rabbit'	malgaḷu
		kallu	'stone'	kallugaḷu
		peṇti	'oil lamp'	peṇtigaḷu
		succuṇke	'ladder'	succuṇkegaḷu
	G	koḍa	'pot'	koḍgo:ḷu
		kappi	'frog'	kappigo:ḷu
		phəṇṭe	'log of wood'	phəṇṭyago:ḷu
	K	dana	'cow'	danagəlu
		bi:di	'street'	bi:digəlu
	N	di:pa	'lamp'	di:pgaḷu
		kapi	'monkey'	kapigaḷu
		rakke	'wing'	rakkegaḷu

Exception

Bases *ta:yi* 'mother', *guru* 'teacher' *rusi* 'sage' *dore* 'king' and *aḷ:u* 'person', though denoting rational beings take this suffix in N.

(ii)	B , G and N	makkḷu	'children'
	K	məkkəlu	,,

iii) Allomorphs of the plural suffix occurring after the kinship terms –

B -*tru* occurs after the following base

sose	'daughter'	sostru

-*e:ru* occurs after the bases ending in – *i*

ajji	'grandmother'	ajje:ru
taŋgi	'younger sister'	taŋge:ru

-*di:ru* occurs after the remaining bases.

aḷiya	'son-in-law'	aḷiydi:ru
ma:va	'father-in-law'	ma:vdi:ru

G -*de:ru* ~ -*o:ru*

ma:va	'father-in-law'	ma:vde:ru ~ ma:vo:ru
səḍkə	'wife's sister's husband'	səḍəkde:ru ~ səḍko:ru
ta:yi	'mother'	ta:yde:ru ~ ta:yo:ru
aḷe	'son-in-law'	aḷe:de:ru ~ aḷyo:ru

K -*di:ru* after the kinship terms ending in *a*

aṇṇa	'elder brother'	aṇṇadi:ru
ajja	'grandfather'	ajjadi:ru

-di:ru ~ *-ru* after other kinship terms

atte	'aunt'	attədi:ru ~ atte:ru
taŋgi	'younger sister'	taŋgədi:ru ~ taŋge:ru

N *-di:ru*

ma:va	'father-in-law, uncle'	ma:vdi:ru
aḷya	'son-in-law'	aḷyadi:ru

iv) Allomorphs occurring after the bases of category (iv)

B *-eru* after the bases ending in *i*

ba:ṇti	'woman in confinement after delivery'	ba:ṇtyeru
a:ca:ri	'carpenter'	a:ca:ryeru
a:sa:mi	'person'	a:sa:myeru

-ru after other bases

mu:ka	'dumb'	mu:kru
eŋsu	'woman'	eŋsru
su:ḷe	'harlot'	su:ḷeru

G *-ru*

kuṇṭa	'lame person'	kuṇṭru
gəṇsə	'man'	gəṇəsru

K -*ərru* after the following base

cipa:yi	'policeman'	cipa:yərru

-*ru* after the remaining bases

huḍuga	'boy'	huḍugaru
hɛŋgəcu	'woman'	hɛŋgəcəru

N -*ru*

mu:ga	'dumb'	mu:gru
uḍgi	'girl'	uḍgi:ru
tande	'father'	'tande:ru

Following changes are noticed in the base when it is followed by the plural suffix.

B Base-final *a* not preceded by a cluster of consonants is dropped before -*gaḷu*

gu:ṭa	'peg'	gu:ṭgaḷu

All kinship terms drop their final vowel before the plural suffix.

ta:yi	'mother'	ta:ye:ru
sose	'daughter-in-law'	sostru
taŋgi	'younger sister'	taŋge:ru

Final *a* of other bases not preceded by a cluster of non-identical consonants is dropped before -*ru*

mu:ka	'dumb'	mu:kru
daḍḍa	'dullard'	daḍḍru

G – Base-final *ə* and *a* are dropped before *-go:ḷu* provided they are not preceded by a cluster of consonants.

kərə	'calf'	kərgo:ḷu
koḍa	'pot'	koḍgo:ḷu

Final *ə* of other bases becomes *u* before *-go:ḷu*

həṇṇə	'fruit'	həṇṇugo:ḷu
toglə	'skin'	toglugo:ḷu

Final *a* of kinship terms is dropped before *-o:ru* and *-de:ru*

ma:va	'uncle, father-in-law'	ma:vo:ru ~ ma:vde:ru
ka:ka	'father's brother'	ka:ko:ru ~ ka:kde:ru

Final *a* and *ə* of the bases denoting rational beings other than kinship terms are dropped.

kuṇṭa	'lame man'	kuṇṭru
gəṇsə	'man'	gəṇəsru
do:sta	'friend'	do:stru

Base-final *e* becomes *ya* before *-go:ḷu*

kise	'pocket of shirt'	kisyago:ḷu
pəlle	'vegetable'	pəllyago:ḷu

Base-final *i* and *e* of kinship terms become *y* before *-o:ru*

taŋgi	'younger sister'	taŋgyo:ru
aḷe	'son-in-law'	aḷyo:ru

Final *i* and *e* of other bases become *ya:* or *e:* optionally

ba:ṇti	'woman in confinement'	ba:ṇtya:ru ~ ba:ṇte:ru
badge	'carpenter'	baḍgya:ru ~ baḍge:ru

K Base-final *i* of *cipa:yi* 'policeman' is dropped

cipa:yi	'police man'	cipa:yərru

Final *i* and *e* of other bases are lengthened before *-ru*

əvvi	'mother'	əvvi:ru
attige	'brother's wife'	attige:ru
coce	'daughter-in-law'	coce:ru

Final *u* of the bases denoting rational beings (other than those of the type (C)VCV) becomes *ə* before *-ru*

hɛŋgəcu	'woman'	hɛŋgəcəru

Final *a* of the following base is dropped

cu:ḍəra	'a man of non-Brahmin caste'	cu:ḍərru

Final *ga* of the following base is dropped

əmbiga	'fisherman'	əmbi:ru

N Base-final *a* not preceded by a cluster of consonants is dropped before *-gaḷu*

mara	'tree'	margaḷu
di:pa	'lamp'	di:pgaḷu

Base-final *a* and *u* are dropped before *-ru*

ra:ja	'king'	ra:jru
besta	'fisherman'	bestru

Base-final *i* and *e* are lengthened before *-ru*

uḍgi	'girl'	uḍgi:ru
tande	'father'	tande:ru

2.2.2. Case suffixes

Nominal bases can function as nominative forms without taking any case-suffix. Other case-forms can be obtained by adding any of the eight case-suffixes described below.

Nominal bases may be divided into the following three major categories depending on (i) the allomorphy of the case-suffixes occurring after them, (ii) the augments occurring in between the base and the case-suffixes and (iii) the allomorphic variations shown by the bases before case-suffixes and augments.

2.2.2.1. Classification of the bases

Class I Nominal bases ending in *a*

a) Those denoting rational beings.

b) Those denoting irrational beings, but animates.

c) Those denoting inanimate objects.

Class II Nominal bases ending in *u* or *ə* and all pronouns ending in *u* or *a*

a) Pronouns of I and II person, and reflexive pronouns.

b) Plural forms of the nominal bases, pronouns of III person masculine and feminine singular and plural (excepting *a:ta* 'he' *a:ke* 'she' *i:ta* 'this man' *i:ke* 'this lady' in B and *aki* 'she' in G) and the base denoting 'daughter', viz. *magḷu* in B and G, *magəḷu* in K, *maga* in N.

c) III person neuter singular pronouns and numerals.

d) III person neuter plural pronouns.

e) The remaining bases ending in *u*

i) Those of the type (C)VCV,

ii) The remaining bases.

f) Nominal bases ending in *ə* (in G only)

i) Those denoting irrational beings and of the type (C)VCCCV and (C)V:CCV,

ii) The remaining bases.

Class III Bases ending in *i* and *e*

a) Those ending in *i*

b) Those ending in *e*

i) Bases denoting rational beings

ii) Bases denoting irrational beings

2.2.2.2. Case-suffixes occurring after the bases are –

	B	G	K	N
Genitive	a	ə	a	a
	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ
Dative	kka	kkə	kke	kke
	ga	gə	ge	ge
Accusative	na	nə	na	na
	anna		anna	anna
			nna	
Locative[1]	—	li	li	li
Locative[2]	a:ga	a:gə	—	—
Instrumental	—	ində ~ a:ndə	inda nda	inda
Comparative	kkinta ginta	əkka ka	kinta ~ ginta	kkinta ginta
Vocative	e:	e:	e:	e:
		o:	ira:	o:

2.2.2.3. Augments

Following augments occur between bases and case-suffixes. They are arranged in the following table along with the case-suffixes before which they occur. The augments noted within the round brackets are obligatory while those indicated within square brackets occur optionally before the respective allomorphs of the case-suffixes.

Class No.

Class No.	B	G	K	N
I a	(n) | a a:ga	(n) | ə ində ~ a:ndə a:gə [n] əkka	(n) | a inda kinta ~ ginta [nu] ge	(n) | a inda (nu) | ge ginta
b	(d) | a a:ga	(d) | ə ində ~ a:ndə a:gə [d] əkka	(d) | a inda	(n) | a inda (nu) | ge ginta
c	(d) | a a:ga	(d) | ə ində ~ a:ndə a:gə [d] əkka	(d) | a inda	(d) | a inda
II a	—	—	—	—
b	—	—	—	—
c	(r) | a a:ga	(r) | ə ində ~ a:ndə a:gə [r] ka	(r) | a inda	(r) | a inda

Class No.	B	G	K	N
II d	—	(n) ə ində ~ a:ndə	—	—
e (i)	(n) a a:ga	(n) ə ində ~ a:ndə a:gə	(n) inda kinta ~ ginta [n] a	(n) a inda
(ii)	(n) a a:ga	(n) ə ində ~ a:ndə a:gə [n] ka	(n) inda kinta ~ ginta [n] a	(n) a inda
f (i)	—	(n) ində ~ a:ndə [n] ka	—	—
(ii)	—	(n) ə ində ~ a:ndə [n] a:gə ka	—	—
III a	[n] a:ga	(n) ində ~ a:ndə [n] a:gə	—	—
b	[n] a:ga	(n) ə ində ~ a:ndə [n] a:gə	—	—

Class No.

	B	G	K	N
III c	[n] a:ga	(d) ~ (dən) | ə	—	—
		(d) | ində ~ a:ndə əkka		
		[d] a:gə		

Allomorphy of case-suffixes:

2.2.2.4. Genitive

Genitive suffix has the following allomorphs:

- *zero* after the bases of class III (a), (b) and II (d) in B,
  after the bases of class III (a) in G,
  after the bases of class III (a) and (b) in K and N.

Examples :

B	III(a)	taŋgi	'younger sister'	taŋgi
	(b)	a:ke	'she'	a:ke
	II (d)	avu	'they' N. Pl.	avu
G	III(a)	mani	'house'	mani
		buṭṭi	'basket'	buṭṭi
K	III(a)	giḷi	'parrot'	giḷi:
	(b)	kɛre	'tank'	kɛre:

N	III(a)	uḍgi	'girl'	uḍgi
	(b)	mosḷe	'crocodile'	mosḷe

- *zero* ~ -*a* after the bases of class II (e) (i) in K.

The augment *n* occurs before -*a*.

mәgu 'child' mәgu: ~ mәgu:-n-a

- *a* in B, K and N and *ә* in G after the remaining bases.

B	margaḷu	'trees'	margaḷ-a
	na:nu	'I'	nann-a
G	ma:vde:ru	'father-in-law	ma:vde:r-ә
K	avәru	'they	avәr-a
N	giḍgaḷu	'plants'	giḍgaḷ-a

Before this allomorph, the following augments occur after the bases. (cf chart 2.2.2.3.)

B -*n*- after the bases of class I (a) and II (e)

-*d*- after the bases of class I (b) and (c)

-*r*- after the bases of class II (c)

G -*n*- after the bases of class I(a) II(d), (e), (f)(ii) and III (b)(i)

-*d*- after the bases of class I (b) and (c)

	-r-	after the bases of class II (c)
	-d- ~ *-dən-*	after the bases of class III (b) (ii)
K	*-n-*	after the bases of class I(a), and optionally after the bases of class II (e)
	-d-	after the bases of class I (b) and (c)
	-r-	after the bases of class II(c)
N	*-n-*	after the bases of class I (a), (b) and II (e)
	-d-	after the bases of class I (c)
	-r-	after the bases of class II (c)

Examples :

B	I	(a)	gaṇḍa	'husband'	gaṇḍa-n-a
	II	(e)	baḷḷu	'finger'	baḷḷi-n-a
	I	(b)	mala	'rabbit'	mala-d-a
	I	(c)	rampa	'saw'	rampa-d-a
	II	(c)	adu	'it'	ada-r-a
			aydu	'five'	ayda-r-a
G	I	(a)	baḍva	'poor man'	baḍvə-n-ə
	II	(d)	avu	'they', N.Pl.	avu-n-ə
		(e)	ca:ku	'knife'	ca:ki-n-ə
		(f)(ii)	kəṇṇə	'eye'	kəṇṇi-n-ə

	III (b) (i)	aḷe	'son-in-law'	aḷya-n-ə	
	I (b)	huḷa	'insect'	huḷə-ḍ-ə	
	(c)	tva:ṭa	'garden'	tva:ṭə-d-ə	
	II (c)	adu	'it'	ad-r-ə	
	III (b) (ii)	pəlle	'vegetable'	pəllya-d-ə ~ pəllya-deṇ-ə	
K	I (a)	rayta	'farmer'	rayta-n-a	
	I (b)	daṇa	'cow'	dana-d-a	
	(c)	mara	'tree'	mara-d-a	
	II (c)	adu	'it'	ada-r-a	
N	I (a)	maŋa	'son'	maŋa-n-a	
	(b)	kva:ṇa	'he-buffalo'	kva:ṇa-n-a	
	II (e)	kaṇṇu	'eye'	kaṇṇə-n-a	
	I (c)	tuppa	'ghee'	tuppu-d-a	
	II (c)	adu	'it'	adə-r-a ~ ada-r-a	

A genitive form can be followed by certain postpositions. A few examples are given below :

alli in B, K and N and *əlli* in G meaning 'in' (locative).

B	marada	'of the tree'	marad-alli	'in the tree'
G	kəṇṇinə	'of the eye'	kəṇṇin-əlli	'in the eye'
K	raytana	'of the farmer'	raytan-alli	'in the farmer'
N	adara	'its'	adar-alli	'in it'

- *takka* and - *tav* occur in B and N respectively with the meaning 'near'. Penultimate *d* of the genitive form is assimilated to the following *t* of the postposition.

B	kollina	'of the stone	kollin-takka	'near the stone'
	giḍada	'of the plant'	giḍat-takka	'near the plant'
N	beṭṭada	'of the hill'	beṭṭat-tav	'near the hill'
	ra:gsana	'of the demon'	ra:gsan-tav	'near the demon'

2.2.2.5. Dative

Dative suffix has the following allomorphs

- *kka* in B after the bases of class I (b), (c) II(c), (d)

- *kkə* in G after the bases of class I(b), (c), II(c), (d) and III(b) (ii)

-kke in K after the bases of class I (b), (c) and II (c)

-kke in N after the bases of class I (c) and II (c)

Examples:

B	I (b)	navṇa	'fly'	navṇa-kka
	(c)	accuḍa	'rug'	accuḍa-kka
	II (c)	adu	'it'	ada-kka
	(d)	avu	'they' N.pl.	avu-kka
G	I (b)	huḷa	'worm'	huḷə-kkə
	(c)	noga	'yoke'	nogə-kkə
	II (c)	adu	'it'	adə-kkə
	(d)	avu	'they' N. pl.	avu-kkə
	III (b) (ii)	ba:ḷe	'monkey'	ba:lya-kkə
K	I (b)	ko:ṇa	'he-buffalo'	ko:ṇa-kke
	(c)	bɛṭṭa	'hill'	bɛṭṭa-kkə
	II (c)	adu	'it'	ada-kke
N	I (c)	tuppa	'ghee'	tuppu-kke
	II (c)	adu	'it'	adə-kke ~ ada-kke

-ga in B
-gə in G
-ge in K and N | after the remaining bases.

Bases of the class I (a) in K and those of class I (a), (b) in N take the augment *-nu-* in between the base and this suffix. The augment is however, optional in K.

Examples :

B	I (a)	ma:va	'father-in-law'	ma:va-ga
	II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nani-ga
	(b)	avru	'they'	avri-ga
	(e)	sippuḍu	'rheum'	sippuḍi-ga
	III (a)	da:ṇi	'corn'	da:ṇi-ga
	(b)	cuka:ḍe	'mosquito'	cuka:ḍe-ga
G	I (a)	gaṇḍa	'husband'	gaṇḍə-gə
	II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nanə-gə
	(b)	makkḷu	'children'	makkḷi-gə
	(e)	iru	'ant'	irvi-gə
	III (a)	taŋgi	'younger sister'	taŋgi:-gə
	(b)	mutte	'grand-father'	muttya:-gə
K	I (a)	rayta	'farmer'	rayta-ni-ge ~ rayta-ge

	II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nana-ge
	(b)	avəru	'they'	avəri-ge
	(e)	məgu	'child'	məgu:-ge
	III (a)	giḷi	'parrot'	giḷi:-ge
N	I (a)	maŋa	'son'	maŋa-nə-ge
	(b)	va:ta	'he-goat'	va:ta-nə-ge
	II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nanə-ge
	(b)	su:ḷe:ru	'harlots'	su:ḷe:rə-ge
	(e)	ca:ku	'knife'	ca:kə-ge
	III (a)	kivĩ	'ear'	kivĩ-ge
	(b)	na:lge	'tongue'	na:lge-ge

2.2.2.6. Accusative

Accusative suffix has the following allomorphs :

-na in B, K and N and *-nə* in G. Occurs –

B after the bases of class I (a), (b), (c), II(d), (e) and III (a), (b)

G after all bases

K after the bases of class I (b), (c), II (e) (i) and III (a), (b)

N after the bases of class I (c), II (e) (i), III (a), (b).

Examples :

B	I (a)	appa	'father'	appa-na
	(b)	navṇa	'fly'	navṇa-na
	(c)	kaṇḍa	'burning charcoal'	kaṇḍa-na
	II (b)	avu	'they' N. Pl.	avu-na
	(e)	ja:mu	'a kind of glass'	ja:mu-na
	III (a)	ḍummi	'a kind of insect'	ḍummi-na
	(b)	ka:ge	'crow'	ka:ge-na
G	I	ka:ka	'father's brother'	ka:ka:-nə
		hagga	'rope'	hagga:nə
	II	na:nu	'I'	nan-nə
		pa:rgo:ḷu	'boys'	pa:rgo:ḷ-nə
	III	giṇi	'parrot'	giṇi:-nə
		phəṇṭe	'log of wood'	phəṇṭya:-nə
K	I (b)	dana	'cow'	dana:-na
	(c)	mara	'tree'	mara:-na

	II (e) (i)	məgu	'child'	məgu:-na
	III (a)	kunni	'dog'	kunni:-na
	(b)	hɛ:ṭe	'hen'	hɛ:ṭe:-na
N	I (c)	giḍa	'plant'	giḍa-na
	II (e)(i)	asu	'cow'	asu-na
	III (a)	akki	'rice'	akki-na
	(b)	si:re	'saree'	si:re-na

-*anna*. Occurs –

K after the bases of class I (a), II (c) and (e)

N after the bases of class I (a), (b), II (a) and (c)

Examples:

K	I (a)	kalla	'thief'	kall-anna
	II (c)	adu	'it'	ad-anna
	(e)	mu:gu	'nose'	mu:g-anna
N	I (a)	ba:va	'brother-in-law'	ba:v-anna
	(b)	kva:ṇa	'he-buffalo'	kva:ṇ-anna
	II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nann-anna
	(c)	adu	'it'	ad-anna

-nna occurs after the bases of class II (e) (ii) in N.

kaṇṇu	'eye'	kaṇṇə-nna
gaṇsu	'man'	gaṇsə-nna

-na ~ *-anna* occurs

B after the bases of class II (a), (b), (c)

K after the bases of class II (b)

N after the bases of class II (b)

Examples:

B	II (b)	giḍgaḷu	'plants'	giḍgaḷ-na ~ giḍgaḷ-anna
	(c)	na:ku	'four'	na:k-na ~ na:k-anna
K	II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nan-na ~ nann-anna
	(b)	avənu	'he'	avən-na ~ avən-anna
N	II (b)	margaḷu	'trees'	margaḷ-na ~ margaḷ-anna

2.2.2.7. Locative[1]

Locative suffix *-li* occurs after the bases of class II (e), (f) and III (a) in G and after the bases of class III (a), (b) in N and K.

G	II (e)	heŋsu	'woman'	heŋsi-li
	(f)	ba:glə	'door'	ba:gli-li
	III (a)	mani	'house'	mani-li
N	III (a)	buṭṭi	'basket'	buṭṭi-li
	(b)	tale	'head'	tale-li
K	III (a)	ke:ri	'colony'	ke:ri:-li
	(b)	kɛre	'tank'	kɛre:-li

Locative[2]

This occurs in B and G only. It has the shape *a:ga* in B and *ag:ə* in G.

Examples:

B The augments *n*, *d* and *r* occurring before the genitive suffix occur before *a:ga* also. The augment *n* also occurs optionally after the bases of class III when followed by *a:ga*.

I (a)	jibka	'miser'	jibka-n-a:ga
(c)	giḍa	'plant'	giḍ-d-a:ga
II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nann-a:ga
(b)	magḷu	'daughter'	magḷ-a:ga
(c)	adu	'it'	ad-r-a:ga
(e)	kollu	'stone'	kolli-n-a:ga

III (a)	kivi	'ear'	kivi-n-a:ga ~ kiviy-a:ga
(b)	mane	'house'	mane-n-a:ga ~ maney-a:ga

G The augment *n*, *d* and *r* occurring before the genitive suffix occur before *a:gə* also with the following changes :

n occurs optionally after the bases of class II (f) (ii) and III (a), (b) (i)

d occurs optionally after the bases of class III (b) (ii)

I (a)	maga	'son'	magə-n-a:gə
(c)	giḍa	'tree'	giḍ-d-a:gə
II (a)	ni:nu	'you'	ninn-a:gə
(b)	ka:ko:ru	'father's brothers'	ka:ko:r-a:gə
(c)	adu	'it'	ad-r-a:gə
(e)	heŋsu	'woman'	heŋsi-n-a:gə
(f) (ii)	u:rə	'village'	u:r-a:gə ~ u:ri-n-a:gə
	kəṇṇə	'eye'	keṇṇ-a:gə ~ kəṇṇi-ṅ-a:gə
III (a)	mani	'house'	many-a:gə ~ mani-n-a:gə

(b) (i) aḷe 'son-in-law' aḷy-a:gə ~ aḷya-n-a:gə

(ii) pəlle 'vegetable' pəlly-a:gə ~ pəllya-d-a:gə

2.2.2.9. Instrumental (Instrumental-Ablative)

Instrumental suffix, which occurs in G, K and N only has the following shapes :

G - ində ~ - a:ndə

K - inda, - nda

N - inda

Augments occurring before the genitive suffix occur here also. In G however, the augment *-n-* occurs after the bases of class II (f) (i) and III (a) also in addition to the places where it occurs before the genitive suffix.

Examples :

G - ində ~ - a:ndə

I (a) kaḷḷa 'thief' kaḷḷə-n-ində ~ kaḷḷə-n-a:ndə

(c) ko:pa 'anger' ko:pə-d-ində ~ ko:pə-d-a:ndə

II (a) na:nu 'I' nann-ində ~ nann-a:ndə

(c)	adu	'it'	ad-r-ində ~ ad-r-a:ndə
(f)(i)	a:kḷə	'cow'	a:kəḷ-n-ində ~ a:kəḷ-n-a:ndə
(ii)	keṇṇə	'eye'	keṇṇi-n-ində ~ kəṇṇi-n-a:ndə
III (a)	mani	'house'	mani-n-ində ~ mani-n-a:ndə
(b)	pəlle	'vegetable'	pəllya-d-ində ~ pəllya-d-a:ndə

K -*nda* occurs after the bases of class III (a), (b)

-*inda* occurs after the remaining bases.

Examples :

a)	III (a)	ke:ri	'colony'	ke:ri:-nda
	(b)	mane	'house'	mane:-nda
b)	I (a)	rayta	'farmer'	rayta-n-inda
	(b)	mara	'tree'	nara-d-inda
	II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nann-inda
	(c)	adu	'it'	ad-r-inda
	(e)	ka:lu	'leg'	ka:li-n-inda ~ ka:l-inda

N - *inda*

I	(a)	kaḷḷa	'thief'	kaḷḷa-n-inda
	(c)	kaṇḍa	'burning charcoal'	kaṇḍa-d-inda
II	(a)	ni:nu	'you'	ninn-inda
	(b)	margaḷu	'trees'	margaḷ-inda
III	(a)	uḍgi	'girl'	uḍgiy-inda
	(b)	mane	'house'	maney-inda

2. 2. 2. 10. Comparative

Comparative suffix has the following shapes

B and N	-kkinta,	-ginta
G	-ka,	-əkka
K	-kinta ~	-ginta

B and N *-kkinta* occurs –

B after the bases of class I (b), (c), II (c) and (d)

N after the bases of class I (c) and II (c)

Examples:

B	I	(b)	mavṇa	'fly'	mavṇa-kkinta
		(c)	mara	'tree'	mara-kkinta

	II (c)	adu	'it'	ada-kkinta
	(d)	av̄u	'they' N.Pl.	avu-kkinta
N	I (c)	guḍḍa	'hill'	guḍḍu-kkinta
	II (c)	adu	'it'	adə-kkinta ~ ada-kkinta

-*ginta* occurs after the remaining bases in B and N

B	I (a)	kaḷḷa	'thief'	kaḷḷa-ginta
	II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nani-ginta
	(e)	ku:dlu	'hair'	ku:dli-ginta
	III (a)	beḷḷi	'silver'	beḷḷi-ginta
	(b)	ka:ge	'crow'	ka:ge-ginta

N The augment *nu* which occurs before the dative suffix of the bases of class I (a) and (b) occurs before this suffix also.

Examples:

I (a)	ra:ja	'king'	ra:ja-nə-ginta
(b)	kva:ṇa	'he-buffalo'	kva:ṇa-nə-ginta
II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nanə-ginta
(e)	gaṇsu	'man'	gaṇsə-ginta
III (a)	kivi	'ear'	kivi-ginta
(b)	ka:ge	'crow'	ka:ge-ginta

G -*əkka* occurs after the bases of class II (d)

avu	'they' N. Pl.	av-əkka

-*ka* occurs after the bases of class II (a), (b), (e) (i) and III (a)

II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nan-ka
(b)	giḍgo:ḷu	'trees'	giḍgo:ḷ-ka
(e)(i)	iru	'ant'	iru:-ka
III (a)	mani	'house'	mani:-ka

After the remaining bases the augments *n*, *d* and *r* occur optionally. When the augment occurs, the allomorph of the comparative suffix will be -*ka* after the augment *n* and *r* and -*əkka* after the augment *d*. When the augment does not occur the allomorph of the comparative suffix will be -*əkka* after the bases of class I (a), (b), (c), II (c) and -*ka* after the remaining bases.

I (a)	pa:ra	'boy'	pa:rə-n-ka ~ pa:r-əkka
(c)	tva:-ṭa	'garden'	tva:ṭə-d-əkka ~ tva:ṭ-əkka
II (c)	adu	'it'	adə-r-ka ~ ad-əkka
(e)	heŋsu	'woman'	heŋsi-n-ka ~ heŋsu:-ka
(f)(i)	a:kḷə	'cow'	a:kḷi-n-ka ~ a:kəḷ-ka

(ii)	ha:lə	'milk'	ha:li-n-ka ~ ha:l-ka
III (b)(i)	aḷe	'son-in-law'	aḷya-n-ka ~ aḷya:-ka
(ii)	pəlle	'vegetable'	pellya-d-əkka ~ pəllya:ka

K -kinta ~ -ginta

Before this suffix the augment *n* only is noticed.

I (a)	appa	'father'	appa-n-kinta ~ appa-n-ginta
(b)	dana	'cow'	dana-kinta ~ dana-ginta
(c)	mara	'tree'	mara-kinta ~ mara-ginta
II (a)	na:nu	'I'	nan-kinta ~ nan-ginta
(e)	bekku	'cat'	bekki-n-kinta ~ bekki-n-ginta
III (a)	əvvi	'mother'	əvvi:-kinta ~ əvvi:-ginta
(b)	hɛne	'forehead'	hɛne:-kinta ~ hɛne:-ginta

2.2.2.1.1. Vocative

Vocative suffix has the following allomorphs :

-e: occurs

B, G and N after the bases of class II (b)

K after the bases of class II (b) and (e) (ii)

Examples:

B		makkḷu	'children'	makkḷ-e:
		doregaḷu	'kings'	doregaḷ-e:
G		magḷu	'daughter'	magḷ-e:
		pa:rgo:ḷu	'boys'	pa:rgo:ḷ-e:
K	II (b)	gurugəlu	'teachers'	gurugəl-e:
	(e)(ii)	ha:vu	'snak'e	ha:v-e:
N		akkadi:ru	'sisters'	akkadi:r-e-

-ira: ~ *-e:* occurs after the plural forms ending in *-gəlu* in K.

maŋgagəlu	'monkeys'	maŋgagəl-ira:
		maŋgagəl-e:

-o: occurs –

G after the bases of class I (a), II (e), (f), III (a) and (b)

N after the bases of class I (a)

Examples :

G	I (a)	ka:ka	'father's brother'	ka:k-o:
	II (e)	magu	'child'	mag-o:
	(f)	gəṇsə	'man'	gəṇs-o:
	III (a)	taŋgi	'younger sister'	taŋgy-o:
	(b)	aḷe	'son-in-law'	aḷy-o:
N	I (a)	ma:va	'father-in-law'	ma:v-o:

Bases of other classes have their vocative forms with their final vowel lengthened.

[illegible]	appa	'father'	appa:
	eŋsu	'woman'	eŋsu:
	ta:yi	'mother'	ta:yi:
K	akka	'elder sister'	akka:
	tamma	'younger brother'	tamma:
N	ta:yi	'mother'	ta:yi:
	dore	'king'	dore:

2.2.3. Morphophonemic alternations of the bases :

Following changes are noticed in the base when followed by an augment or a case-suffix :

(i) Final vowel of the nominal bases are dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel in all dialects.

B	giḍgaḷu	'plants'	giḍgaḷ-a
	avḷu	'she'	avḷ-anna
G	pa:rgo:ḷu	'boys'	pa:rgo:ḷ-a
	nela	'floor'	nel-əkka
	u:rə	'village'	u:r-a:gə
K	avəru	'they'	avər-a
	kalla	'thief'	kall-anna
N	margaḷu	'trees'	margaḷ-a

(ii) Base-final *a* is lengthened before an accusative suffix in G.

aṇṇa	'elder brother'	aṇṇa:-nə
giḍa	'tree'	giḍa:nə

Final *a* of the bases of class I (b) and (c) is lengthened before an accusative suffix in K.

I (b)	dana	'cow'	dana:-na
(c)	mara	'tree'	mara:-na

(iii) Base-final *a* become *ə* before the augments and the dative suffix in G.

ka:ka	'father's brother'	ka:kə-nə
nela	'floor'	nelə-də
kaḷḷa	'thief'	kaḷḷə-gə

(iv) Base-final *a* becomes *u* before an augment or a case-suffix beginning with a consonant in N provided there is *u* in the preceding syllable.

kurḍa	'blind man'	kurḍu-n-a
unja	'cock'	unju-n-a
gu:ṭa	'peg'	gu:ṭu-d-a
tuppa	'ghee'	tuppu-kke
mudka	'old man'	mudku-ginta

(v) Pronouns of class II (a) have the following allomorphs when occurring before the case-suffixes.

Before dative and comparative suffix :

		B	G	K	N
na:nu	'I'	nani-	nanə-	nana-	nanə-
na:vu	'we'	nami-	namə-	nama-	namə-
ni:nu	'you'	nini-	ninə-	nina-	ninə-
ni:vu	'you' pl.	nimi-	nimə-	nima-	nimə-

		B	G	K	N
ta:nu	'self'	tani-	tanə-	tana-	tanə-
ta:vu	'self' pl.	tami-	tamə-	tama-	tamə-

Before other suffixes in B, G, K and N :

na:nu	'I'	nann-
na:vu	'we'	namm-
ni:nu	'you'	ninn-
ni:vu	'you' pl.	nimm-
ta:nu	'self'	tann-
ta:vu	'self' pl.	tamm-

(vi) Following bases of class II (b) have the allomorphs shown below before the suffixes.

			Before a suffix beginning with *k* or *g*	Before other suffixes
B	avnu	'he'	avni-	avn-
G	avã ~ avnu	'he'	avni-	
K	avənu	'he'	avni ~ avən-	
N	avã ~ avnu	'he'	avnə-	

B, G and N.

	avru	'they'	B avri-	avr-
K	avəru	'they'	G avri-	
			K avəri-	
			N avrə-	

B	avḷu	'she'	avḷi-	avḷ-
K	avəlu	'she'	avəli-	avl-
N	ava	'she'	avḷə-	avḷ-
B	magḷu	'daughter'	magḷi-	magḷ-
G	magḷu	'daughter'	magḷi-	magḷ-
K	magalu	'daughter'	magali-	magl-
N	maga	'daughter'	magḷə-	magḷ-

(vii) Final *u* of the plural forms of the nominal bases (class II b) becomes *ə* in N. (provided their is no *u* in the preceding syllable) and *i* in B, G and K before a dative suffix. In B and N this change occurs before the comparative suffix also.

B	kuṇigaḷu	'pits'	kuṇigaḷi-ga kuṇigaḷi-ginta
G	koḍgo:ḷu	'pots'	koḍgo:ḷi-gə
K	maragəlu	'trees'	margəli-gə

N	margaḷu	'trees'	margaḷə-ge margaḷə-ginta

Final *u* of the plural forms of the nominal bases is dropped before the accusative suffix *nə* in G.

na:ygo:ḷu	'dogs'	na:ygo:ḷ-nə

(viii) Final *u* of the bases of class II (c) becomes *a* in B and K, *ə* in G, and *ə* ~ *a* in N, when it is followed by an augment or a dative suffix. In B and N this change occurs before a comparative suffix also.

B	adu	'it'	ada-r-a
	vandu	'one'	vanda-kka
	adu	'it'	ada-kkinta
G	adu	'it'	adə-kkə
	vandu	'one'	vandə-r-ə
K	adu	'it'	ada-r-a ada-kke
N	idu	'this'	idə-r-a ~ ida-r-a idə-kke ~ ida-kke idə-kkinta ~ ida-kkinta

ix) Final *u* of the bases of class II (e) (i) undergoes the following change.

a) It becomes *u:* before accusative and comparative suffixes and *vi* before other augments and suffixes beginning with a consonant in G.

iru	'ant'	iru:-nə
gadu	'wound'	gadu:-ka
nelu	'a net-work of rope used for suspending pots'	nelvi-gə
iṟu	'ant'	irvi-n-ə

b) It becomes *u:* before an augment or a dative or accusative suffix in K.

məgu	'child'	məgu:-ge (Dat) məgu:-n-a (Gen) məgu:-na (Acc)

x) Final *u* of the bases of the class II (e) (ii) undergoes the following changes :

a) It becomes *u:* before accusative and comparative suffixes and *i* before other suffixes and augments in G.

heŋsu	'woman'	heŋsu:-nə heŋsu:-ka
ca:ku	'knife'	ca:ki-n-ə
khemmu	'cough'	khemmi-gə

b) It becomes *i* before an augment -*n* or a dative suffix in K and before an augment or a dative or comparative suffix in B.

This change is optional in K, if the base conatins *u* in the preceding syllable.

K	ka:lu	'leg'	ka:li-n-a
			ka:li-ge
	ma:gu	'nose'	mu:gi-n-a ~ mu:gu-n-a
			mu:gi-ge ~ mu:gu-ge
B	nellu	'paddy'	nelli-n-a
			nelli-ge
			nelli-ginta

c) It becomes *ə* before an augment or a dative or comparative suffix in N, provided there is no *u* in the preceding syllable.

addu	'vulture'	addə-n-a
mosru	'curd'	mosrə-ge

The rules (b) and (c) stated above apply to the final vowel of the augment *nu* also when it is followed by a dative or comparative suffix.

N	maŋa	'son'	maŋa-nə-ge
	gaṇḍa	'husband'	gaṇḍa-nə-ginta
	va:ta	'he-goat'	va:ta-nə-ge
K	rayta	'farmer'	rayta-ni-ge

xi) Final *ə* of the bases of class II (f) (i) becomes *i* before a dative suffix and dropped before other suffixes and augments in G.

a:kḷə	'cow'	a:kḷi-gə
ba:glə	'door'	ba:gəl-ka
hoŋkḷə	'navel'	hoŋkəḷ-n-ində

xii) Final *ə* of the bases of class II (f) (ii) becomes *u* before accusative and *i* before other suffixes and augments in G.

ka:lə	'leg'	ka:lu-nə	(Acc)
gəṇsə	'man'	gəṇsi-gə	(Dat)
toglə	'skin'	togli-n-ə	(Gen)

xiii) Final *i* is lengthened before accusative, dative and comparative suffixes in G and before genitive, accusative and dative suffixes in K. The lengthening is however, optional before dative suffix in G.

G	taŋgi	'younger sister'	taŋgi:-nə	
	mani	'house'	mani:-gə ~ mani-gə	
	gubbi	'sparrow'	gubbi:ka	
K	gili	'parrot'	gili:	(Gen)
			gili:-na	(Acc)
			gili:-ge	(Dat)

xiv) Final *e* is lengthened before all case suffixes in K.

mane	'house'	mane:-ge	(Dat)
		mane:-li	(Loc)
		mane:-na	(Acc)
		mane:	(Gen)
		mane:-nda	(Instr)

xv) Final *e* becomes *ya* before an augment and a locative suffix, and *ya*: before other suffixes in G.

aḷe	'son-in-law'	aḷya-n-ə	(Gen)
hage	'pit'	hagya-li	(Loc)
baḍge	'carpenter'	baḍgya:-nə	(Acc)

2.2.4. Sample paradigms

Class I a

	B	G	K	N
Base	akka	ka:ka	rayta	kaḷḷa
Gloss	'elder sister'	'father's brother'	'farmer'	'thief
Gen	akkana	ka:kənə	raytana	kaḷḷana
Dat	akkaga	ka:kəgə	raytanige raytage	kaḷḷanəge
Acc	akkana	ka:ka:nə	raytanna	kaḷḷanna
Loc[1]	—	—	—	—
Loc[2]	akkana:ga	ka:kəna:gə	—	—
Instr	—	ka:kənində ka:kəna:ndə	raytaninda	kaḷḷaninda
Comp	akkaginta	ka:kənka ka:kəkka	raytanginta raytankinta	kaḷḷanəginta

Class I C

Base	naga	koḍa	mara	tuppa
Gloss	'yoke'	'pot'	'tree'	'clarified butter'

	B	G	K	N
Gen	nagada	koḍədə	marada	tuppuda
Dat	nagakka	koḍəkkə	marakke	tuppukke
Acc	nagana	koḍa:nə	mara:na	tuppuna
Loc[1]	—	—	—	—
Loc[2]	nagada:ga	koḍəda:gə	—	—
Instr	—	koḍədində koḍəda:ndə	maradinda	tuppudinda
Comp	nagakkinta	koḍəkka koḍədəkka	maraginta marakinta	tuppukkinta

Class II a

Base	na:nu	ni:nu	na:nu	ta:nu
Gloss	'I'	'you'	'I'	'self'
Gen	nanna	ninnə	nanna	tanna
Dat	naniga	ninəgə	nanage	tanəge
Acc	nannanna nanna	ninnə	nannanna nanna	tannanna
Loc[1]	—	—	—	—
Loc[2]	nanna:ga	ninna:gə	—	—
Instr	—	ninnində ninna:ndə	ninninda	tanninda
Comp	naniginta	ninka	nanginta nankinta	tanəginta

Class II b

Base	cavṭugaḷu	magḷu	avənu	sose:ru
Gloss	'serving spoons'	'daughter'	'he'	'daughters-in-law'

	B	G	K	N
Gen	cavṭugaḷa	magḷə	avəna	sose:ra
Dat	cavṭugaḷig	magḷigə	avənige avənge	sose:rəge
Acc	cavṭugaḷṇa cavṭugaḷanna	magəḷṇə	avənanna avənna	sose:ranna sose:rna
Loc_1	—	—	—	—
Loc_2	cavṭugaḷa:ga	magḷa:gə	—	—
Instr	—	magḷində magḷa:ndə	avəninda	sose:rinda
Comp	cavṭugaḷi- ginta	magəḷka	avənkinta avənginta	sose:rəginta

Class II c

Base	na:ku	vandu	idu	adu
Gloss	'four'	'one'	'this'	'that'
Gen	na:kara	vandərə	idara	adara adəra
Dat	na:kakka	vandəkkə	idakke	adakke adəkke
Acc	na:kna na:kanna	vandunə	idanna	adanna
Loc_1	—	—	—	—
Loc_2	na:kra:ga	vandəra:gə	—	—

	B	G	K	N
Instr	—	vandərində vandəra:ndə	idarinda	adarinda
Comp	na:kakkinta	vandəkka vandərka	—	adakkinta adəkkinta

Class II—e (i)

Base	kivu	iru	məgu	gaḷu
Gloss	'pus'	'ant'	'child'	'bamboo rod,
Gen	kivuna	irvinə	məgu:na məgu:	gaḷuna
Dat	kivuga	irvigə	məgu:ge	gaḷuge
Acc	kivuna	iru:nə	məgu:na	gaḷuna
Loc_1	—	irvili	—	—
Loc_2	kivuna:ga	irvina:gə	—	—
Instr	—	irvinində irvina:ndə	məgu:ninda	gaḷuninda
Comp	kivuginta	iru:ka	məgu:n- kinta məgu:nginta	gaḷuginta

Class II—e (ii)

Base	albu	heŋsu	ka:lu	mosru
Gloss	'creeper'	'woman'	'leg'	'curd'

	B	G	K	N
Gen	albina	heŋsinə	ka:lina ka:la	mosrəna
Dat	albiga	heŋsigə	ka:ligə	mosrəge
Acc	albuna	heŋsu:nə	ka:lanna	mosrənna
Loc_1	—	heŋsili	—	—
Loc_2	albina:ga	heŋsina:gə heŋsa:gə	—	—
Instr	—	heŋsinində heŋsina:ndə	ka:lininda	mosrəninda
Comp	albiginta	heŋsu:ka	ka:linginta ka:linkinta	mosrəginta

Class III—a

Base	ḍa:kli	mani	gili	kotti
Gloss	'door'	'house'	'parrot'	'cat'
Gen	ḍa:kli	mani	gili:	kotti
Dat	ḍa:kliga	mani:g	gili:ge	kottige
Acc	ḍa:klina	mani:nə	gili:na	kottina
Loc_1	—	manili	gili:li	kottili
Loc_2	ḍa:klina:gə ḍa:kliya:ga	manina:gə manya:gə	—	—
Instr	—	manininḍə manina:ndə	gili:nda	kottiyinda

	B	G	K	N
Comp	ḍa:kliginta	mani:ka	gili:ginta gili:kinta	kottiginta

Class III—b (ii)

Base	calike	pəlle	kɛre	ka:ge
Gloss	'spade'	'vegetable'	'tank'	'crow'
Gen	calike	pəllyadə	kɛre:	ka:ge
Dat	calikega	pəllya:kə	kɛre:ge	ka:gege
Acc	calikena	pəllya:nə	kɛre:na	ka:gena
Loc_1	—	—	kɛre:li	ka:geli
Loc_2	calikena:ga calikeya:ga	pəllyada:gə	—	—
Instr	—	pellyadinde pəllyada:ndə	kɛre:nda	ka:geyinda
Comp	calikeginta	pellya:ka	kɛre:ginta kɛre:kinta	ka:geginta

3. ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES

3. Sample sentences with morphological analysis :

To illustrate the statements made in Chapter 2, a few sentences are selected from the four dialects and a morphological analysis of the constituent words are presented here. A sentence is given first along with a free translation. Then, each word is taken and its morphological analysis, if any, is given. Reference is given to the relevant sections of the chapter 'Morphology'.

3.1. Dialect B

3.1.1. /a:ḍu buṭkaṇḍo:de meysakka/

I set out to graze the goat.

a:ḍu 'goat' 'noun.

buṭkaṇḍ(u) 'driving' past gerund of the reflexive base *buṭkembu* 'to drive the cattle' which is formed of the past gerund of base *buḍu* 'to leave' and *–kembu* 'reflexive' (2.1.6).

buṭ (ṭu) past gerund of base *buḍu* 'to leave'

buṭ– alternant of the base before past suffix (2.1.2 2.1)

-ṭ-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-u	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
-kaṇ-	alternant of the base *-kembu* (reflexive) before past suffix (2.1.2.2.1)
-ḍ-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-u	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
o:de	' I went ' past I person singular form.
o :-	alternant of base *o:gu* 'to go' before past suffix (2.1.2.2.1)
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2.)
-e	personal suffix of I person singular (2.1.2.5)
meysakka	'for grazing' infinitive form
meys(u)	'to graze' causative base
meyi ...	'to graze'
-(i)su	causative suffix.(2.1.1.2)
-akka	infinitive suffix (2.1.3.1)

3.1.2. /alli vandu giḍa ittu/

There was a plant

alli	'there' demonstrative adverb form.
a-	demonstrative denoting remoteness (2.2.1.2.2)
-lli	suffix denoting location (2.2.1.2.2)

vandu	'one' numeral
giḍa	'plant' noun
itttu	'was' past III person neuter singular
it–	alternant of base *iru* 'to be' before the zero allomorph of past suffix (2.1.5.1)
-tu	personal suffix of III person Neuter Singular (2.1.2.2.2)

3.1.3. /giḍda:ga vanda:vittu/

There was a snake near the plant.

giḍda:ga	'in the plant' $locative_2$ case form.
giḍ(a)	'plant' noun
-d-	augment occurring before a case suffix (2.2.2.3)
–a:ga	$locative_2$ suffix (2.2.2.8)
vand(u)	'one' numeral
ittu	'was' past III P. Neu. sg. (cf. 3.1.2.)

3.1.4. /a:ḍo:gi giḍak meytittu/

The goat was grazing the plant.

a:ḍu	'goat' noun
o:gi	'having gone' past gerund form.
o:g–	past stem of *o:gu* 'to go' occurring before the past gerundial suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
–i	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)

gịḍak(ka) 'to the plant' dative case form.

gịḍa 'plant' noun

-kka dative suffix (2.2.2.5.) noun

meytittu 'was grazing' past continuous, formed of the present gerund of base *meyi* 'to graze' and the past from of base *iru* 'to be' (2.1.5.2)

meyt(a:) 'grazing' present gerund form

mey(i) 'to graze'

-t- suffix (2.1.2.1)

-a: present gerund suffix (2.1.3.4.1)

ittu 'was' (cf 3.1.2)

3.1.5. /a:vuna no:ḍi adu iḷdu o:ḍbantu/

Seeing a snake it descended the hill and came running.

a:vuna 'a snake' accusative case form.

a:vu 'snake' noun

-na accusative case suffix (2.2.2.6)

no:ḍi 'having seen' past gerund form

no:ḍ- past stem of *no:ḍu* 'to see' occurring before the past gerundial suffix (2.1.2.2.2)

-i past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)

adu 'it' pronoun

a- demonstrative base denoting remoteness (2.2.1.2.2)

-du	suffix denoting III person neuter singular(2.2.1.2.2)
iḷdu	'having descended' past gerund form
iḷ(i)	'to descend'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2.)
-u	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
o:ḍ(i)	'having run' past gerund form
o:ḍ-	past stem of *o:ḍu* 'to run' occurring before the gerundial suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-i	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2.)
bantu	'came' past III person neuter singular form
ban-	alternant of base *baru* 'to come' before the past suffix and the III person neuter singular suffix (2.1.2.2.1 (iv))
-tu	personal suffix of III person neuter singular (2.1.2.5)

3.1.6. /allobba iḍdu kaṭṭiya:kida/

There one man caught and tied it.

alli	'there' (cf 3.1.2)
obba	'one man' noun
ob-	alternant of the base *ondu* 'one'
-ba	formative suffix (2.2.1.2.1)
iḍdu	'having caught' past gerund form
iḍ(i)	'to hold'

-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-u	past gerund suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
kaṭṭiya:kida	'tied it' compound verb past III person masculine singular form (2.1.7)
kaṭṭi	'having tied' past gerund form
kaṭṭ-	past stem of *kaṭṭu* 'to tie' occurring before the past gerundial suffix
-i	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
a:ki-	alternant of base *a:ku* 'to put' occurring before past suffix (2.1.2.2.1)
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2 2.2.)
-a	personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2·1.2.5)

3.2. Dialect G.

3.2.1. /vand u:rna:gə na:kmandi aṇtamde:r iddru/

In a village there were four brothers.

vand(u)	'one' numeral
u:rna:gə	'in village' locative$_2$ case form.
u:r(ə)	'village' noun
-n-	augment (2.2.2.3)
-a:gə	locative$_2$ case suffix (2.2.2.8)
na:k(u)	'four' numeral
mandi	'persons' noun

aṇtamde:r(u)	'brothers' plural form
aṇ(ṇa)	'elder brother'
tam(ma)	'younger brother'
-de:r(u)	plural suffix (2.2.1.4)
iddru	'were' past III person masculine plural form.
id-	alternant of base *iru* 'to be'
-d-	past suffix (2.1 2 2.2)
-ru	personal suffix of III person masculine plural (2.1.2.5)

3.2.2. /adra:gə vab kuḍḍidda/

Among them, one was blind.

adra:gə	'in it' (among them) locative$_2$ case form
ad(u)	'it' pronoun (cf 3.1.5)
-r-	augment (2.2.2.3)
-a:gə	locative$_2$ case suffix (2.2.2.8)
vab(ba)	'one man' (cf 3.1.6)
kuḍḍ(a)	'blind man' noun
idda	'was past III person masculine singular form.
id-	alternant of the base *iru* 'to be'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-a	personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

3.2.3. /avru ivn pa:lək vand haḷi yattə gvaḍ yammi kvaṭṭru/

They give him one old bull and a barren buffalo as his share.

avru	'they' pronoun (2.2.1.2.2)
av-	demonstrative base denoting remoteness
-ru	suffix denoting third person masculine feminine plural (2.2.1.2.2)
ivn(ə)	'his' genitive case form
ivn(u)	'this man' pronoun III person (proximate)
iv-	demonstrative base denoting proximity
-nu	suffix denoting third person masculine singular 2.2.1.2.2.
-ə	genitive suffix (2.2.2.4)
pa:lək(kə)	'to the share' dative case form
pa:lə	'share' noun
-kkə	dative suffix (2.2.2.5)
van(du)	'one' numeral
haḷi	'old' adjective
yattə	'bull' noun
gvaḍ(ḍə)	'barren' adjective
yammi	'she buffalo' noun
kvaṭṭru	'gave' past III person masculine plural form

kvaṭ- alternant of the base *koḍu* 'to give' [2.1.2.2.1 (i)]

-ṭ- past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)

-ru personal suffix of III person masculine plural (2.1.2.5)

3.2.4. /ivã me:yslək hattəda/

This man began to graze it.

ivã 'this man' prrnoun. (2.2.1.2.2)

i- demonstrative base denoting proximity

-vã suffix denoting third person masculine singular (2.2.1.2.2)

me:yslək 'for grazing' infinitive$_1$ form

me:ys(u) 'to graze' causative base

me:yu 'to graze'

-su causative suffix (2.1.1.2)

-lək infinitive suffix

hattəda 'began' past III person masculine singular form

hattə- alternant of base *hattu* 'to begin'

-d- past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)

-a personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

3.2.5. /adu kayya:nd biḍisgoṇḍ ho:ytu/

It escaped from his hands and went away.

adu	'it' pronoun (cf 3.1.5.)
kayya:nd	'from the hand' instrumental case form
kay	'hand' noun
-a:nd(ə)	instrumental case suffix (2.2.2.9)
biḍisgonḍ(u)	'escaping' gerund of the reflexive base which is formed of a causative base
biḍ(u)	'to leave, to escape'
-is(u)-	causal suffix (2.1.1.2.)
-goṇ-	alternant of the reflexive *-ko* 'to do for oneself' (2.1.6)
-ḍ-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-u	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
ho:ytu	'went' past III person neuter singular form
ho:y-	alternant of base ho:gu 'to go' [2.1.2.2.1(iv)]
-tu	personal suffix of III person neuter singular (2.1.2.5)

3.2.6. /ho:gi i:lək a:gi mani:g bandu i:tu/

After going, it became pregnant and came back to the house and delivered.

ho:gi	'having gone' past gerund form
ho:g-	past stem of base *ho:gu* 'to go' before gerundial suffix.
-i	gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)

i:lək	'for delivering calf' infinitive form
i:-	alternant of base *i:yu* 'to deliver calf'
-lək(kə)	infinitive suffix (2.1.3.1)
a:gi	'having become' past gerund form
a:g-	past stem of base *a:gu* 'to become' occurring before gerundial suffix
-i	gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
mani:g	'to the house' dative case form
mani:-	alternant of *mani* 'house' before dative suffix (2.2.3)
-gə	dative case suffix (2.2.2.5)
bandu	'having come' past gerund form
ban-	alternant of base *baru* 'to come'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-u	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
i:tu	'delivered' past III person neuter singular form
i:-	alternant of base *i:yu* 'to deliver'
-tu	personal suffix of III person neuter singular (2.1.2.5)

3.3. Dialect K

3.3.1 /ond ganḍa hɛnti iddru/

There were a husband and a wife.

ond(u)	'one' numeral
gaṇḍa	'husband' noun
hɛnti	'wife' noun
iddru	'were' past III person masculine plural form
id-	alternant of base *iru* 'to be'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-ru	personal suffix of III person masculine plural (2.1.2.5)

3.3.2. /avərige ondu maga ondu məgu/

They had a son and a child.

avərige	'to them' dative case form
avəri-	alternant of avəru 'they'
averu	'they' pronoun
avə-	demonstrative base denoting remoteness
-ru	suffix denoting third person masculine plural (2.2.1.2.2)
-ge	dative case suffix (2.2.2.5)
ondu	'one' numeral
maga	'son' noun
ondu	'one' numeral
məgu	'child' noun

3.3.3. /eyḍmu:ru divəca upa:ciddru/

They starved for two to three days.

eyḍ(u)	'two' numeral
mu:ru	'three' numeral
divəca	'day' noun
upa:ca	'fast' noun
iddru	'were' past III person masculine plural (cf 3.3.1)

3.3.4. /a:va:ga mane: yajma:na ho:gi be:ḍikonḍu bənda/

Then the master of the house went out begging and brought home something to eat.

a:va:ga	'then' demonstrative adverb form (2.2.1.2.2)
a:-	demonstrative base denoting remoteness
-va:ga	suffix denoting time (2.2.1.2.2)
mane:	'of the house' genitive case form
mane:	alternant of *mane* 'house' occurring before the zero allomorph of genitive suffix (2.2.3)
yajma:na	'master' noun
ho:gi	'having gone' past gerund form
ho:g-	past stem of base *ho:gu* 'to go' occurring before gerundial suffix
-i	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
be:ḍikonḍu	'having begged' past gerund of the reflexive base

be:ḍikollu 'to beg for oneself' which is formed of a past gerund form followed by *kollu* 'reflexive' (2.1.6)

be:ḍ- past stem of *be:ḍu* 'to beg' before gerundial suffix

-i past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)

kon- alternant of base *kollu* 'reflexive'

-ḍ- past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)

-u past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)

bənda 'came' past III person masculine singular form

bən- alternant of base *bəru* 'to come'

-d- past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)

a- personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

3.3.5. /bəndi hɛnti: həttira koṭṭa/

Having come back, he gave it to his wife.

bəndi 'having come' past gerund form

bən- alternant of base *bəru* 'to come'

-d- past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)

-i past gerundial suffix ((2.1.3.4.2)

hɛnti: 'wife's' genitive case form

hɛnti:- alternant of *hɛnti* 'wife' occurring before the zero allomorph of genitive case suffix (2.2.3)

həttira	'with, near'
koṭṭa	'gave' past III person masculine singular form
koṭ-	alternant of base *koḍu* 'to give'
-ṭ-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2.)
-a	personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

3.3.6. /hɛnti na:lku mandi:ge roṭṭi cuḍtu/

The wife prepared cake for four persons.

hɛnti	'wife' noun
na:lku	'four' numeral
mandi:ge	'to the persons' dative case form
mandi:-	alternant of *mandi* 'person' occurring before dative case suffix
-ge	dative case suffix (2.2.2.5)
roṭṭi	'cake' noun'
cuḍtu	'roasted' past III person non-masculine singular form
cuḍ-	past stem formed of base *cuḍu* 'to roast' and the zero allomorph of past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-tu	personal suffix of III person non-masculine (2.1.2.5.)

3.3.7. /na:lku ele:ge ha:kutu/

She served them in four leaves.

na:lku	'four' numeral
ele:ge	'to the leaves' dative case form
ele:-	alternant of *ele* 'leaf' before dative suffix
-ge	dative suffix (2.2.2.5)
ha:kutu	'she put' past III person non-masculine form
ha:ku-	past stem formed of base *ha:ku* 'to put' and the zero allomorph of past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-tu	personal suffix of III person non-masculine (2.1.2.5)

3.3.8. /hɛraginda ond be:ḓuva muduka bənda/

There came an old beggar outside the house.

hɛraginda	'from outside' instrumental ablative case form
hɛrag(e)	'outside' noun
-inda	instrumental (ablative) case-suffix (2.2.2.9)
ond(u)	'one' numeral
be:ḓuva	'begging' relative participle (habitual) form
be:ḓu	'to beg'
-v-	future suffix (2.1.2.3)
-a	relative participle suffix (2.1.3.5.1)
muduka	'old man' noun
bənda	'came' past III person masculine singular form (cf 3.3.4.)

3.3.9. /tanag həcuva:gtade icṭu anna koḍi ənda/

He said, I am hungry, please give me some rice.

tanag(e)	'to himself' dative case form
tana-	alternant of *ta:nu* 'self'
-ge	dative suffix (2.2.2.5)
həcuv(u)	'hunger' noun
a:gtade	'happens' present III person non-masculine form
a:g(u)	'to become', 'to happen'
-t-	present suffix (2.1.2.1)
-ade	personal suffix of III person non-masculine (2.1.2.5)
icṭu	'little, this much'
i-	demonstrative base denoting proximity
-cṭu	suffix denoting quantity (2.2.1.2.2)
anna	'cooked rice' noun
koḍi	'please give' imperative plural form
koḍ(u)	'to give'
-i	imperative plural suffix (2.1.2.6)
ənda	'said' III person masculine singular form
ən(nu)	'to say'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-a	personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

3.4. Dialect N

3.4.1. /vabba ra:jange vand maga/

A king had a daughter

vabba	'one person' noun
vab-	alternant of *vandu* 'one'
-ba	formative suffix (2.2.1.2.1)
ra:jange	'to the king' dative case form
ra:ja	'king' noun
-n-	augment occurring before dative case suffix(2.2.2.3)
-ge	dative suffix (2.2.2.5)
vand(u)	'one' numeral
maga	'daughter' noun

3.4.2. /amra:vati paṭṇad dore amarse:kara i: ma:ra:jan magaḷ maduve a:gbe:ku ant e:cne ma:ḍkandidda/

Amarsekara, the king of Amaravati city wanted to marry the daughter of this king.

amra:vati	'Amravati' proper noun
patṇad(a)	'of the city' genitive case form.
paṭṇa	'city' noun
-d-	augment before genitive suffix (2.2.2.3)
-a	genitive case suffix (2.2.2.4)

dore	'king' noun
amarse:kara	'Amarsekara' proper noun
i:	'this' demonstrative base indicating proximity (2.2.1.2.2)
ma:ra:jan(a)	'king's' genitive case form
ma:ra:ja	'king' noun
-n-	augment (2.2.2.3)
-a	genitive suffix (2.2.2.4)
magaḷ(u)	'daughter' noun
maduve	'marriage' noun
a:gbe:ku	'should make', 'should happen' verbal base with modal (2.1.8)
a:g(u)	'to become', 'to happen'
be:ku	'wanted' modal (2.1.8)
anta	'like this' indeclinable form
e:cne	'thought, worry' noun
ma:ḍkandidda	'was making' Reflexive verb with auxiliary forms of base *iru* 'to be' making thereby a past perfect form (2.1.5.2)
ma:ḍkand(u)	past gerundial form of the reflexive base *ma:ḍkaḷḷu* 'to do for oneself'
ma:ḍ-	past stem of *maḍu* 'to do' occurring before gerundial suffix
-(i)	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)

kan-	alternant of base *-kaḷḷu* 'reflexive'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-u	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3 4.2)
idda	'was' past form of the auxiliary verb
id-	alternant of base *iru* 'to be'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-a	personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

3.4.3. /vandu jina vab ra:gsa·uḍgina apa:rskando:da/

One day a demon took away this girl.

vandu	'one' numeral
jina	'day' noun
vab(ba)	'one person' (cf 3.4.1)
ra:gsa	'demon' noun
uḍgina	'the girl' accusative case form
uḍgi	'girl' noun
-na	accusative case suffix (2.2.2.6)
apa:rskand(u)	'abducting' past gerund form of the reflexive base *apa:rskaḷḷu* 'to abduct'
apa:rs(i)	past gerund of *apa:rsu* 'to abduct'
apa:rs-	past stem occurring before a gerundial suffix
-i	past gerundial suffix (2·1.3.4.2)

kan-	alternant of base *kaḷḷu* 'reflexive'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-u	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
o:da	'went away' past III person masculine singular form
o:-	alternant of base *o:gu* 'to go'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-a	personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

3.4.4. /o:gi guve vaḷge iṭṭa/

He kept her in a cave.

o:gi	'after going' past gerund form
o:g-	past stem of *o:gu* 'to go' before past gerundial suffix
-i	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
guve	'cave' noun
vaḷge	'inside'
iṭṭa	'kept' past III person masculine singular form
iṭ-	alternant of base *iḍu* 'to keep'
-ṭ-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-a	personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

3.4.5. /uḍgi amarse:kara barnilla anta e:cne ma:ḍtidda/

The girl was sad that Amarasekara did not come to rescue her.

uḍgi	'girl' noun
amarse:kara	'Amarsekara' proper noun
barnilla	'did not come' negative form of verb obtained by adding the negative modal to the infinitive$_2$ form of verb (2.1.3.2)
barn-	infinitive$_2$ form of base *baru* 'to come' (2.1.3.2)
-illa	negative modal (2.1.8)
anta	'like this' indeclinable
e:cne	'thought, worry' noun
ma:ḍtidda	'was doing' past continuous, formed of present gerund and the past tense form of auxiliary verb *iru* 'to be'
ma:ḍ(u)	'to do'
-t-	present suffix (2.1.2.1)
-(a:)	present gerund suffix (2.1.3.4.1)
id-	alternant of base *iru* 'to be'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2.)
-a	personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

3.4.6. /amarse:kra ra:gsan guve patte ma:ḍi ra:ṇi jate ma:ta:ḍda/

Amarsekara detected the cave of the demon and talked with the princess.

amarse:kra	'Amarsekra' proper noun
ra:gsan(a)	'demon's' genitive case form
ra:gsa	'demon' noun
-n-	augment (2.2.2.3)
-a	genitive suffix (2.2.2.4)
guve	'cave' noun
patte	'detection' noun
ma:ḍi	'having done' past gerund form
ma:ḍ-	past stem of *ma:ḍu* 'to do' occurring before a gerundial suffix
-i	past gerundial suffix (2.1.3.4.2)
ra:ṇi	'queen's' genitive formed of *ra:ṇi* 'queen' and the zero allomorph of genitive case suffix (2.2.2.4)
jate	'with, together' indeclinable
ma:ta:ḍda	'talked' past III person masculine singular form
ma:tu	'speech' noun
a:ḍ(u)-	'to play, to talk'
-d-	past suffix (2.1.2.2.2)
-a	personal suffix of III person masculine singular (2.1.2.5)

4. ILLUSTRATION OF SOME IMPORTANT SOUND CHANGES

In the following pages some of the important sound changes noticed in the four dialects are described on the basis of the written forms of the standard Kannada.

Most of the changes described here are regular, while in the case of certain others, exceptions do occur, which may perhaps be due to borrowings from the standard dialect.

4.1. Initial glottal fricative *h* of the St. K. is elided regularly in the dialects B and N, and optionally in K. The dialect G, however, retains it.

St. K.	B	G	K	N
hakki 'bird'	akki	həkki	(h)əkki	akki
hancu 'to distribute'	ancu	həncu	(h)əñcu	ancu
haṇe 'forehead'	aṇe	həṇi	(h)ane	aṇe
haṇṇu 'fruit'	aṇṇu	həṇṇə	(h)ənnu	aṇṇu

St. K.	B	G	K	N
haḷḷi 'village'	aḷḷi	haḷḷi	(h)əḷḷi	aḷḷi
ha:lu 'milk'	a:lu	ha:lə	(h)a:lu	a:lu
ha:vu 'snake'	a:vu	hã:və	(h)a:vu	ã:vu
hiṭṭu 'flour'	iṭṭu	hiṭṭə	(h)iṭṭu	iṭṭu
hitta:ḷi 'brass'	itta:ḷi	hitta:ḷi	(h)itta:le	itta:ḷe
huli 'tiger'	uli	huli	(h)uli	uli
hu:vu 'flower'	u:va	hu:və	(h)u:gu	u:
hoge 'smoke'	vage	hogi	(h)ɔge	vage
hola 'field'	vala	hvala	(h)ɔla	vala

4.2. (a) Phonemically the three dialects B, G and N have only one sibilant *s* which corresponds to *s*, *ś* and *ṣ* of St. K.

Allophonically, however, the *ṣ* of St. K. is retained as *ṣ* in B and G and changed to *ś* in N before retroflex sounds. Sporadically, *ś* of St. K. corresponds to *sy* in these dialects, especially when followed by *a:*.

In the dialect B, all the sibilants of St. K. correspond to *ś* before palatal vowels and *s* before other vowels allophonically.

(b) In the dialect K, the phoneme *s*, *ś*, *ṣ* and *c* of St. K. have all merged to *c* phonemically. This single phoneme shows free varia-

tion between *s* and *c* when it is not in gemination, or when not followed by a retroflex or dental stop.

(A detailed study of the allophones of these sibilants occurring in all the dialects can be seen in 1.4.)

St. K.	B	G	K	N
(a) St. K. *ṣ*				
viṣa 'poison'	isa	isa	vica	isa
varṣa 'year'	varsa	varsə	varca	varsa
naṣṭa 'loss'	nasṭa	—	—	nasṭa
kaṣṭa 'trouble'	—	kasṭa	kacṭa	—
(b) St. K. *ś*.				
śa:yi 'ink'	—	sa:yi	ca:yi	sya:yi
śa:le 'school'	sa:le	sa:li	ca:le	—
śa:vige 'vermicelli'	sya:vge	sya:vi	ca:məge	sya:mge
śuṇṭi 'ginger'	—	suṇṭi	cunṭi	suṇṭi
a:ka:śa 'sky'	a:ka:sa	a:ka:sa	a:ka:ca	—
ve:śa 'dress'	e:sa	e:se	vɛ:ca	e:sa

St. K.	B	G	K	N
(c) St. K. *s*				
sante 'market'	sante	santi	cante	sante
su:ḷe 'harlot'	su:ḷe	su:ḷi	cu:le	su:ḷe
siṭṭu 'anger'	siṭṭu	siṭṭə	ciṭṭu	siṭṭu
simha 'lion'	simva	siyyā̃	civā̃	—
se:du 'to smoke'	se:du	se:du	ce:du	se:du
kasa 'rubbish'	kasru	kasa	kaca	kasa
sa:sive 'mustard'	sa:sve	sa:si	ca:cəmi	sa:sve

4.3. In the dialect K, (i) the phonemes *l* and *ḷ* of St. K. have merged together to *l* and (ii) the phonemes *n* and *ṇ* of St. K. have merged together with *n*. Allophonically, however, both *ḷ* and *ṇ* are noticed.

(For the distribution of the allophones of *l* and *n* in K, cf. 1.4 .

	St. K.		K
(a)	avaḷu	'she'	avəlu
	a:kaḷu	'cow'	a:kəlu
	a:ḷu	'servant'	a:lu
	e:ḷu	'seven'	e:lu

	haḷaba	'old man'	haləba
	jiraḷe	'cockroach'	girəle
	uḷuku	sprain'	uluku
	eḷḷu	'sesame'	ellu
	kaḷḷa	'thief '	kalla
(b)	e:ṇi	'ladder'	e:ni
	eṇisu	'to count'	enicu
	aṇṇa	'elder brother'	anna
	kaṇṇu	'eye'	kənnu
	beṇṇe	'butter'	bɛnne

4.4. Dropping of the second vowel from the words of the type (C)V(:)CVCV and (C)VCCVCV is another feature observed in these dialects. It is quite prominent in G, but rather rarely found in the dialect K. In the case of the latter, however, the retained vowels are made extra-short regularly.

A detailed description of the change is given in the following pages. Exceptions, noticed for most of these changes, are perhaps due to borrowings from the standard dialect.

1. Words of (C)V(:)CVCV type :

(a) The second vowel is dropped in K when it is preceded by *ḍ* or *r* and followed by a sonorant; or preceded by any consonant and followed by a homorganic consonant.

(b) It is dropped in B, G and N in all circumstances.

Examples:

	St. K.	B	G	K	N
(a)					
	kaḍale 'bengal gram'	kaḍḷe	kaḍḷi	kaḍle	kaḷḷe
	mu:ḍalu 'east'	mu:ḍḷa	mu:ḍḷə	mu:ḍlu	mu:ḷḷu
	beraḷu 'finger'	baḷḷu	bəḷḷə	bellu	beḷḷu
(b)					
	aḍike 'areca'	aḍke	aḍki	əḍike	aḍke
	baduku 'life, to live'	badku	badku	bəduku	badku
	hagalu 'day-time'	aglu	həglə	hagəlu	aglu
	kudure 'horse'	kudre	kudri	kudure	kudre
	oḷage 'inside'	vaḷge	vaḷgə	ɔlage	vaḷge
	mosaru 'curd'	mosru	mosrə	mɔceru	mosru
	geṇasu 'sweet potato'	geṇsu	geṇsə	gɛnəcu	geṇsu

2. Words of the type (C)VCCVCV :

(a) The dialect G drops the second vowel in all environments.

(b) The dialect B and N drop the second vowel when

i) the preceding CC is a geminated stop and the following consonant is a sonorant, or

ii) the preceding CC is a cluster of nasal and a homorganic stop and the following consonant is also a stop or

iii) the preceding CC is a cluster of two sonorants and the following consonant is a stop or

iv) the preceding CC is a cluster of sonorant and stop and the following consonant is also a sonorant.

The dialect K drops the vowel in a few instances of the environment (iv) mentioned above, but no definite rule can be formulated.

Examples :

St. K.	B	G	K	N
(a)				
attige 'sister-in-law'	attige	attgi	əttige	attige
takkaḍi 'balance'	takkaḍi	takkḍi	takkəḍi	takkəḍi
majjige 'butter-milk'	majjige	majjgi	məjjige	majjəge
(b) (i)				
kattale 'darkness'	kattle	kattla	kattəle	kattle

St. K.	B	G	K	N
sakkare 'sugar'	sakkre	sakkri	cakkəre	sakkre

(b) (ii)

aŋgaḍi 'shop'	aŋgḍi	aŋgḍi	aŋgəḍi	aŋgḍi

(b) (iii)

maylige 'impurity' 'smallpox'	maylge	—	məylige	maylge

(b) (iv)

suṇḍilu 'trunk of elephant'	soṇḍḷi	—	conḍla	soṇḍḷu

4.5. Due to the dropping of medial vowels, certain consonant clusters have developed, which are found to undergo the following assimilatory changes in these dialects.

	Clusters	B	G	K	N
(a)	rḍ	ḷḍ	ḍḍ	yḍ	ṇḍ
(b)	rḷ	ḷḷ	ḷḷ	ll	ḷḷ
(c)	ḍl	ḍḷ	ḍḷ	ḍl	ḷḷ

Examples :

St. K.	B	G	K	N
(a)				
kuruḍa 'blind man'	kuḷḍa	kuḍḍa	kuyḍa	kuṇḍa

St.	B	G	K	N
karaḍi 'bear'	kaḷḍi	kaḍḍi	kəyḍi	—
buruḍe 'shell, bottle'	buḷḍe	buḍḍi	—	buṇḍe
taraḍu 'testicles'	toḷḍu	—	təyḍu	taṇḍu
horaḍu 'to start'	vaḷḍu	—	hoyḍu	vaṇḍu
eraḍu 'two'	yaḷḍu	yaḍḍu	eyḍu	e:ḍu

(**b**)

St.	B	G	K	N
karaḷu 'intestine'	koḷḷu	kəḷḷə	kəllu	kaḷḷu
araḷu 'to blossom'	aḷḷu	aḷḷu	əllu	aḷḷu
oraḷu 'mortar'	vaḷḷu	vaḷḷə	ollu	vaḷkallu
beraḷu 'finger'	baḷḷu	bəḷḷə	bellu	beḷḷu
naraḷu 'to moan'	—	neḷḷu	nəllu	naḷḷu
kuruḷu 'cow-dung cake'	kuḷḷu	kuḷḷə	—	—
neraḷu 'shadow'	—	nəḷḷə	nellu	—

St. K.	B	G	K	N
huruḷi 'horse gram'	uḷḷi	—	holli	uḷḷi

(c)

St. K.	B	G	K	N
siḍilu 'thunder'	siḍḷu	siḍḷə	ceḍlu	siḷḷu
kaḍale 'bengal gram'	kaḍḷe	kaḍḷi	kaḍle	kaḷḷe
koḍali 'axe'	koḍḷi	kvaḍḷi	koḍəli	koḷḷi
mu:ḍalu 'east'	mu:ḍḷa	mu:ḍḷə	mu:ḍlu	mu:ḷḷu
ku:ḍale 'at once'	—	ku:ḍḷə	—	ku:ḷḷe
saḍilu 'loose'	soḍḷa	səḍḷə	səḍilu	saḷḷu

4.6. The vowels *e* and *o* of the primitive old Kannada had become *i* and *u* respectively when followed by *i* or *u* in the next syllable in words of the type (C)VCV and (C)VCVCV in old Kannada (roughly in the 8th century A.D.). This continues to be so in St. K. and the dialects B, G and N; but the dialect K has not undergone this change.

St. K.		K
iri	'to stab'	eri
ili	'rat'	eli
idiru	'front'	eduru

St.K.		K
kivi	'ear'	kemi ~ kevi
tiḷi	'to become clear' (water)	teli
biḷi	'white'	beli
hiri	'elder'	heri
kuḍi	'sprout'	koḍi
kuṇi	'to play, to dance'	koni
suli	'to peel'	coli
tuṭi	'lip'	toḍi
turi	'to scratch	tori
tuḷi	'to tread upon'	toli
huri	'to fry'	hori
siḍilu	'thunder'	ceḍlu

4.7. Final *e* of St. K. has become *i* in G. In the dialect B and N this change has taken place in verbal bases only.

(a)

St. K.		G
aḍige	'cooking'	əḍgi
uṇṇe	'wool'	uṇṇi
kaṭṭige	'wood'	kəṭgi
kappe	'frog'	kappi
ka:ge	'crow'	ka:gi

St. K.		G
go:ḍe	'wall'	gva:ḍi
taṇde	'father'	tandi
na:ḷe	'tomorrow'	na:ḷi
nidde	'sleep'	niddi
baḷe	'bangle'	baḷi
beṇṇe	'butter'	beṇṇi
mu:le	'corner'	mu:li
ede	'chest'	yadi
emme	'she-buffalo'	yammi
rekke	'wing'	rekki
seṇḍige	'a dish'	seṇḍgi

(b)

St. K.	B	G	K	N
age 'to dig'	agi	agi	age	agi
kare 'to call'	kari	kari	kare	kari
naḍe 'to walk'	naḍi	nəḍi	naḍe	naḍi
aḷe 'to measure'	—	aḷi	ale	—
kore 'to bore'	kori	—	kore	kori

4.8. Final *u* of nominal bases has become *ə* in G. This change is also noticed in certain verbal bases of the type (C)VCCV. The change, however, did not take place in numerals and certain other nouns.

Examples :

St. K.		G
aṇṭu	'gum'	əṇṭə
a:ḍu	'goat'	a:ḍə
hiŋgu	'asafoetida'	iŋgə
uguru	'nail'	ugrə
uddu	'black gram'	uddə
u:ru	'village'	u:rə
kaṇṇu	'eye'	kəṇṇə
kallu	'stone'	kəllə
ka:lu	'leg'	ka:lə
ku:su	'child'	ku:sə
ko:ḍu	'horn'	ko:ḍə
guḍugu	'thunder'	guḍgə
ciguru	'sprout'	cigrə
tuttu	'morsel'	tuttə
nettaru	'blood'	nettrə
ne:gilu	'plough'	ne:glə
bisilu	'Sun's heat'	bislə

St. K.		G
maṇṇu	'mud'	məṇṇə
hagalu	'day time'	həglə
hallu	'teeth'	həllə

4.9. The vowels *o* and *o*: occurring after *m* undergo the following changes in the dialects :

i) In the dialect B, *o* and *o*: become *a* and *a*: respectively.

ii) In the dialect G, *o* becomes *ə* when followed by a high vowel in the next syllable and *a* when followed by other vowels. The vowel *o*: becomes *a*: throughout.

iii) In the dialect K, *o* and *o*: become *ɔ* and *ɔ*: respectively when followed by an non-high vowel.

Examples :

St. K.	B	G	K	N
mogge 'bud'	magge	məggi	mɔke	moggu
moḷike 'sprout'	maḷike	maḷke	mɔləke	moḷke
mola 'rabbit'	mala	mala	mɔla	mola
mora 'winnowing fan'	mara	mara	mɔra	mora
mommaga 'grandson'	mammaga	—	mɔmmaga	mommaŋa
mole 'breast'	—	məli	mɔle	mole

St. K.	B	G	K	N
mosaḷe 'crocodile'	masuḷe	məsḷi	—	mosḷe
mo:ḍa 'cloud'	ma:ḍa	ma:ḍa	mɔ:ḍa	mo:ḍa
mo:sa 'deceit'	ma:sa	ma:sa	mɔ:ca	—

4.10. (a) Initial *o* has become *va* in the dialects B, G and N. In the case of the first two dialects (B and G) however, this change has not affected all the instances of initial *o*.

In the dialect K, *o* has become *ɔ* when followed by a non-high vowel.

(b) When followed by a non-high vowel in the next syllable, initial *o*: has become *va*: in the dialects B, G and N and *ɔ*: in the dialect K.

Examples:

	St. K.	B	G	K	N
(a)					
	onake 'pestle'	vaṇke	vaṇki	ɔnəke	vanke
	ole 'oven'	vale	vali	ɔle	vale
	oḷage 'inside'	vaḷga	vaḷgə	—	vaḷge
	oge 'to wash clothes'	vagi	vági	ɔge	vagi
	oṇagu 'to get dry'	vaṇgu	vaṇgu	ɔnəgu	vaṇgu

St. K.	B	G	K	N
hoge 'smoke'	vage	hogi	hɔge	vage
hola 'field'	vala	hvala	hɔla	vala
holi 'to stitch'	vali	holi	holi	vali
oppu 'to agree'	oppu	vappu	oppu	vappu

(b)

o:le 'ear-ornament'	va:le	—	ɔ:le	va:le
o:re 'curved'	va:re	va:ri	—	va:re
o:ma 'bishop's weed'	va:dakki	—	ɔ:ma	va:dakki

4.11. Initials *e* has become :

i) *ya* in the dialect G in all instances,

ii) *ya* in the dialects B and N also, provided it is followed by *a* in the next syllable, and

iii) ɛ in the dialect K when followed by a non-high vowel in the next syllable.

Exceptions, however, are noticed in the dialects B and N for this change. The demonstrative adverbs beginning with *e* become *ya* optionally in the dialects B, G and N.

St. K.	B	G	K	N
eṇṭu 'eight'	eṇṭu	yaṇṭu	enṭu	eṇṭu
ettu 'ox'	ettu	yattə	ettu	ettu
ede 'chest'	ede	yadi	ɛde	ede
ele 'leaf'	ele	yali	ɛle	ele
eḍa 'left'	yaḍa	—	ɛḍa	yaḍa

4.12. Medial *v* in words of the type (C)VCV and (C)V:CV has become *m* in K. In certain cases this change is optional.

St. K.		K
tivi	'to stab'	timi
save	'to wear out'	came
kav	'to spread' (darkness)	kəmi
eve	'eye-lash'	ɛme
kivi	'ear'	kemi ~ kivi
ba:vi	'well'	ba:mi ~ ba:vi
ta:vu	'self' (plural)	ta:mu ~ ta:vu

The following exceptions may be noticed.

	St. K.	K
na:vu	'we'	na:vu
ni:vu	'you' (Plural)	ni:vu
ivanu	'this man'	ivã
gavi	'cave'	gəvi
to:ve	'a dish'	tɔ:ve
no:vu	'pain'	no:vu

4.13. Other minor changes :

(a Medial *ṇṇ* and *nn* of the verbal bases are optionally degeminated or become *mb* in B. The reflexive base *koḷḷu* also changes *ḷḷ* to *mb*.

	St. K	B
uṇṇu	'to dine'	umbu ~ uṇu
tinnu	'to eat'	timbu ~ tinu
koḷḷu	'to take' (reflexive)	kembu

(b) Initial *n* has become *ñ* in K in the following examples :

	St. K	K
na:lage	'tongue'	ña:lage
na:ma	'religious mark on forehead'	ña:va
ne:vaḷa	'girdle'	ña:vaḷa

(c) Medial *g* has become ŋ in N in the following examples :

St. K.		N
maga	'son'	ṁaŋa
noga	'yoke'	noŋa
tigaṇe	'bed bug'	tiŋṇe

4.14. Change in loan words :

(a) Aspiration of stops and fricatives is dropped in B, K and N. Though the dialect G retains it in many cases, there is also a tendency to drop them optionally. It may be noted that even in St. K. it is optionally dropped in some of the items listed below. Most of these are cases of Sanskrit or Urdu borrowing.

K.	B	G	K	N
khaṇḍa 'muscles, portion'	kaṇḍa	khəṇḍa	—	kaṇḍa
kharcu 'expenditure'	—	khərci	kərcu	—
ghaṭṭi 'strong'	gaṭṭi	ghaṭṭi	gəṭṭi	gaṭṭi
ghaṇṭe 'bell'	gaṇṭe	ghəṇṭi	ganṭe	gaṇṭe
chatri 'umbrella'	cattarke	chattri	cətri	cattri
phala 'fruit'	—	—	pala	pala
bhaya 'fear'	baya	baya	baya	baya

St. K.	B	G	K	N
bhuja 'shoulder'	—	bujə	buja	buja
bhu:mi 'earth'	bu:mi	—	bu:mi	bu:mi
athava 'or'	atva	—	—	atva
adhika:ra 'power'	adika:ra	—	—	adka:ra
buddhi 'intellect'	—	—	buddi	buddi

(b) Initial *v* followed by *i* is dropped in N.

St. K.		N
viṣa	'poison'	isa
vidhi	'fate'	idi
vighna	'obstacle'	igṇa
vidye	'education'	idya
vica:ra	'thought'	ica:ra

(c) Initial *yu* is changed to *vi* in N.

St. K.		N
yuddha	'war'	vidya
yukti	'plan'	vigti
yuga:di	'new-year day'	viga:di
yuvara:ja	'prince'	vi:ra:ja

It is interesting to note that though initial *v* is dropped when followed by *i*, it is retained here in the case of words which substitute *v* for *y* in the initial syllable. Hence the sequence *vi* in the initial syllable is possible only in this specific case.

APPENDIX I

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY

The data consists of about three thousand words from each dialect. About 350 items showing certain phonemic and lexical variations are selected and recorded here along with the corresponding Standard Kannada forms.

St. K.	B	G	K	N
agala 'breadth'	agla	aḍa:la	agəla	agla
ajja 'grandfather'	ta:ta	mutte	ajja	ayya (mother's father)
				ta:ta (father's father)
ajji 'grandmother'	avva	a:yi	ajji	amma (mother's mother)
				ajji (father's mother)

St. K.	B	G	K	N
aḍavi ka:ḍu 'forest'	aḍvi	aḍi	aḍəvi	aḍvi jaŋglu
aḍavu 'pledge'	aḍvu	aḍa:vu	əḍu	aḍu
aḍake 'areca'	aḍike	aḍki	əḍike	aḍke
aṇabe 'mushroom'	aṇegiḍa	—	—	aṇbe
atta a:cege 'that side'	atta	attə	əcci	a:cge
anna ku:ḷu 'cooked rice'	ba:na	ba:na	ku:lu	anna
annu 'to say'	ambu̯	ənu	ənnu	annu
ambiga besta 'fisherman'	besta	ambe:ga	əmbiga məge:ra	ambuga besta
araḷu 'to blossom'	aḷḷu	aḷḷu	əllu	aḷḷu
arda 'half'	arda	adda	aṛe	arda
avanu a:ta 'he'	a:ta	avnu avā̃	avənu avā̃	avā̃

St. K.	B	G	K	N
avaḷu a:ke 'she'	a:ke	aki	avəlu adu	ava
aḷilu 'squirrel'	urcika:ṭa	anuli	ɛnəci	aḷḷikunca
aḷiya 'son-in-law'	aḷiya	aḷe	əliya	aḷya
avṣadhi 'medicine'	maddu	əgsudya	məddu avcədi	ãvsti
asṭu 'that much'	o:su	osu	acṭu	asṭu
a:kaḷa 'cow'	a:kḷa	a:kḷə	dana a:kəlu	asa
a:kaḷike 'yawn'	a:kḷi	a:kəḍki	a:valəki	a:kaḷki
a:ka:śa ba:ṇa 'sky'	a:ka:sa	ba:ṇa a:ka:sa	bɔ:na a:ka:ca	ba:ṇa
a:dityava:ra bha:nuva:ra 'Sunday'	a:tva:ra	ayta:ra	—	a:yta:ra
a:me tortoise'	a:lve	a:vĩ	ku:ma	a:me
a:ramba se:dya be:sa:ya 'cultivation'	se:dve	dhã:vnti	bɛ:ca:ya	a:ramba

St. K.	B	G	K	N
a:ḷa 'depth'	—	gummə	gunḍi kanta	na:ṭa
iṭṭige 'brick'	iṭṭaŋgi	iṭṭəŋgi	iṭṭəŋgi	iṭṭige
ime reppe 'eyelid'	rappe	yavĩ	ɛme	rappe
iruve 'ant'	irube	iru	ɛrəgu	era
ili 'rat'	ilisi	ili	eli	ili
illi 'here'	illi	killi	illi	illi
i:ju 'to swim'	i:su	—	mi:cu	—
i:ruḷḷi ni:ruḷḷi 'onion'	uḷḷa:gaḍḍe	uḷḷa:gaḍḍi	uligɛnḍe	i:ruḷḷi
uḍugare 'present'	muyyi	a:ye:ri	uḍuge:re	muyĩ
uḍugu guḍisu 'to sweep'	u:ḍsu	uḍgu	guḍucu ɔḍəgu	guḍsu
uṇṇu 'to dine'	umbu	uṇu	unnu	uṇṇu

St. K.	B	G	K	N
usuku maraḷu hoyge 'sand'	usugu	uskə	hoygi	maḷḷu
eḍavu 'to stumble'	eḍu	—	daṭəcu	eḍgu
eṇṇe 'oil'	eṇṇe	yaṇṇi	ɛnne	eṇṇe
ede 'chest'	ede	yadi	ɛde	ede
eraḍu 'two'	yaḷḍu	yaḍḍu	eyḍu	e:ḍu
ele 'leaf'	ele	yali	ɛle	yale
elubu 'bone'	elubu	yalu	elugu	mu:ḷe
ese 'to throw'	essu	yasi	—	yasi
esṭu 'how much'	e:su	esu e:ṭu	ecṭu	esṭu
e:ḍi 'crab'	a:ḷambe	e:ṇḍi	ɛcəḍi	naḷḷa
e:lakki 'cardamom'	e:lakki	ile:ci	ya:ləkki	ya:lakki
e:ḷu 'seven'	yo:ḷu	yo:ḷu	e:lu	yo:ḷu

St. K.	B	G	K	N
ogi	vagi	vagi	ɔge	—
‘to wash (cloth)				
oggaraṇe	vagga:ṇe	—	ɔggarəne	vagra:ṇe
‘seasoning’				
oḍave	vasta	—	ɔḍəve	vaḍve
‘ornament’				
oṇagu	vaṇgu	vaṇgu	unugu	vaṇgu
‘to get dried’				
oṇṭe	vaṇṭe	vaṇṭi	onṭe	vaṇṭe
‘camel’				
onake	vaṇike	vaṇki	ɔnəke	vanke
‘pestle’				
oraḷu	vaḷḷu	vaḷḷə	ollu	vaḷḷu
‘mortar’				
ole	vale	vali	ɔle	vale
‘oven’				
osaḍu	vaḍsu	həlgəri	jənti	janta
‘teeth gum’				
o:ti	toṇḍeka:ṭa	—	ko:ṭicalka	aṇṭegodda
toṇḍe				
‘chameleon’				
o:ma	va:dakki	ajve:nə	ɔ:ma	va:dakki
‘bishop’s weed’				
kaŋkaṇa	kaŋkṇa	həḍḍi	—	kuṇkay
‘wrist’				

St. K.	B	G	K	Ṅ
kaŋkaḷu 'armpit'	—	bagló	gaŋkəlu	kaŋkḷu
kaḍale 'bengal gram'	kaḍḷe	kaḍḷi	kaḍḷe	kaḷḷe
kaṇaja 'granary'	kaṇija	—	kanəja	kaṇja
kaṇṇu eye	kaṇṇu	kəṇṇə	kənnu	kaṇṇu
kanda:ya 'land tax'	—	bira:ḍə	tirəvi	kandaya
kapi ko:ti 'monkey'	ko:ti	ba:le kva:ḍgə	maŋga	kapi koḍga
kapha 'phlegm'	kappu	khəpa	kapa	kappu
kappe 'frog'	koppe	kappi	kɛppe	kappe
kamba 'pillar'	kamba	khamba	kəmbu	kamba
karaḍi 'bear'	kaḷḍi	—	kəyḍi	kaṇḍi
karaḷu 'intestins'	koḷḷu	kəḷḷə	kəllu	kaḷḷu
karu 'calf'	maṇka	kərə	kəru	kara
kaḷe 'weed'	kaḷevu	sadi	—	kaḷe

St. K.	B	G	K	N
kasabarike 'broom'	parke	ba:rigi	hiḍi hiḍikunṭe	kasbaḷu
kahi 'bitter'	—	khəyĩ	kayyã	kayi
ka:ge 'crow'	ka:ge	ka:gi	ka:ki	ka:ge
ka:lu 'one-fourth'	girda	pa:və	ka:lu	ka:lu
ka:luve 'water canal'	ka:levu	ka:vli	ka:live	kolli ka:vli
ka:vu 'handle of spade etc.'	—	ka:və̃	ka:vu	me:ḷi
kiṭiki 'window'	jana:lu	khiḍki	kiṭəki	kiṭgi
kittaḷe 'orange'	kitili	səntrə	kitle	kittle
kivi 'ear'	kivi	kivĩ	kemi	kivĩ
kivuḍa 'deaf'	kivḍa	kivḍa	kɛppa	kevḍa
kuḍugalu 'sickle'	kuḍgo:lu	kuḍgila	həlagətti	kuḍugḷu
kuṇḍe 'buttock'	sappe	kuṇḍi	—	kuṇḍi

St. K.	B	G	K	N
kuttige kattu 'neck'	sira	kuttgi koḷḷu	kuttige	kattu
kuppasa ravake 'blouse'	ravke	po:lka kubsa	pəlki rəvki	ravke
kuru 'boil'	kuruvu	bakki	kuru	kura
kuruḍa 'blind man'	kuḷḍa	kuḍḍa	kuyḍa	kuṇḍa
ku:li 'labour'	ku:li	hama:li	ku:li	ge:me ku:li
kelasi 'barber'	na:da	haja:ma	kɛləci	kelsi aja:ma
keḷage 'below'	taḷakka	teḷge	kɛlage	ki:ḷe
kesaru 'mud'	kesaru	hudlə	kɛcəru	rocce
kokkare 'crane'	kokkru	beḷḷakki	kɔkka	sarḷe kokkre
koṭṭige 'cow shed'	koṭṭige	kvaṭge	kɔṭəge	kvaṭge
koḍati 'hammer' (wooden)	koḍti	kvaḍti	kɔḍətigi cuttige	koḍci
koḍali 'axe'	koḍḷi	kvaḍḷi	kɔḍəli	koḷḷi

St. K.	B	G	K	N
koṇḍi 'hook'	koṇḍi	kvaṇḍi	konḍli	koṇḍi
kottambri 'coriander'	kottumuri	həve:jə	kuttumbri	kottumuri
kombe gellu 'branch of tree'	koŋge	—	hɛgge	kome
koraḍu 'log of wood'	koḷḍu	tvali	na:ṭu	koṇṭu
koḷalu 'flute'	puḷigevu	koḷələ	kollu	koḷḷu
ko:gile 'cuckoo'	ku:gule	—	ku:gəla	ko:gule
ko:ṇa 'he-buffalo'	kva:ṇa	kva:ṇa	kɔ:na	kva:ṇa
ko:ṇe koṭhaḍi 'room'	ko:ṇi	kholli	kɔ:ne	koṭṭo:ḍi
kaṭuka 'slaughterer'	kaṭuga	khəṭga	—	kaḍka
kaṇḍa 'muscles'	kaṇḍa	khəṇḍa	—	kaṇḍa
kemmu 'to cough'	kembu	khemmu	kemmu	kembu
garagasa 'saw'	rampa	kərga:sa	karəga:cu	garagsa

St. K.	B	G	K	N
garva 'pride'	garva	gəru	—	garve
gaḷa 'bamboo rod'	gaḷa	—	gana	gaḷa
gugge 'ear wax'	ku:kṇi	ku:gṇə	—	gugge
guḍisalu 'hut'	guḍsli	—	—	guḷḷu
gutti 'bush'	gutti	jumpə	—	gutti
guda 'anus'	—	—	pukuli	tiga
guḷi 'pit'	kuṇi	hage	hɔnḍa	kuḷi
guḷḷe 'eye-ball'	guḍḍa	guḍḍi	bɔmble	guḍḍe
guhe 'cave'	gavi	—	guve	gambu
gu:ge 'owl'	gu:gi	gu:gi	gumma	gu:ge
gu:ṭa 'peg'	gu:ṭa	gu:ṭa	guṭṭa guṭna	gu:ṭa
geḷeya 'friend'	geḷya	do:stə	gɛneya	do:sti
gorake 'snoring'	garke	—	gurku	gorke

St. K.	B	G	K	N
gorasu 'hoof'	gorse	khurə	aṭṭe	koḷbu
golla 'milk man'	goḷḷa	gəvḷi	—	golla
go:ḍe 'wall'	go:ḍi	gva:ḍi	gɔ:ḍe	go:ḍe
caṭa ru:ḍi 'habit'	ru:ḍi	təlba	caṭa	ru:ḍi
camca 'spoon'	ciṭige	cəmce	do:migi	camca
carma togalu 'skin'	toglu	toglə	cɔ̃mma	cakkḷa
ca:cu 'to stretch'	sa:su	ca:cu	ca:cu	vaḍḍu
ca:pe 'mat'	sya:pe	ca:pi	hace	ca:pe
cikkappa 'father's younger brother'	cigappa	ka:ka	appəcci	cikkappa
cikki nakśatra 'star'	cikke	cukki	boṭṭu	cikki
ciṭṭe 'butterfly'	ciṭṭe	pa:tərgitti	tu:be	ciṭṭe
cimuku 'to sprinkle'	simsu	—	taməcu	takkaḷsu

St. K.	B	G	K	N
cirate 'leopard'	cirta	cittkə	—	—
cilaka 'wooden bolt'	cilkaṇi	ta:ḷa	agəni ta:li	cilka ta:ḷa
civutu 'to pinch'	giccu	chivṭu	cə̃vṭu	jigṭu
ci:pu 'to chew' (mother's milk)	ci:ku	ci:pu	ci:bu	navĩ
ci:la 'bag'	si:la	pisbi	cəñci	ci:la
cekke 'chip of wood'	cekke	cilki	cakke	baḷḷu
chattri 'umbrella'	cattarke	chəttri	cətri	cattri
jaḍe 'plait of hair'	jaḍe	heṇa:la	jaḍe	jaḍe
jaḍḍu jvara 'fever'	jaḍḍu	jaḍa uri	jəḍḍu	jara
jaraḍe ondari 'sieve'	jaḷḍi	jəluḍi	ca:nige	vandri
jiŋke 'deer'	jimke	yaḷḷi	cigəri	jiŋke
jibaru 'rheum'	sippuḍu	piccə	—	jibre

St. K.	B	G	K	N
jiraḷe a:te 'cockroach'	gi:rḷe	—	girəle	a:te
jollu uguḷu 'saliva'	uguḷu	jollə	gojili	—
ḍubari 'hump	ḍubbe mals'	iṇi	—	iruḷu
tagaṇe 'bed bug'	tagṇi	tagṇi	—	tiŋṇe
taṇṇage 'cool'	taṇṇu	thaṇga	tanḍi	tange
tapale 'a round vessel'	tapa:le	tepeli	tapa:le	taple
taraḍu 'testicles'	toḷḍu	—	təyḍu	tanḍu
tale 'head'	tele	teli	manḍe	tale
tavḍu bran'	tavḍu	bu:sə	—	tavḍu
ta:yi 'mother'	ta:yi	ta:yi	əvvi	ta:yi
amma 'mother (vocative)	amma	avva	amma	avva
tinnu 'to eat'	timbu	tinu	tinnu	tinnu

St. K.	B	G	K	N
tiruka 'beggar'	tirpa	—	—	tirka
tivi 'to pierce'	tivi	tivi	timi	tivi
tuṭi 'lip'	tuṭi	tuṭi	toḍi	—
tuṭṭi 'costly'	tuṭṭi	pirya	priya	—
tumbi 'a kind of bee'	ḍummi	—	tumbe	dumbi
turi 'to grate'	tari	gi:ru	—	turi
turita itching'	tiṇḍi	tursu	toriki	timra
teḷḷage 'thin'	taḷḷa	theḷgə	telu	teḷḷe
te:gu 'to belch'	ḍe:gu	ḍe:ku	te:gu	te:gu
togaṭe 'bark of tree'	—	ta:ṭi	—	tokke
toṭṭu 'stalk of fruit etc.'	taṭṭu	de:ṭə	—	toṭṭu
to:ḷa 'wolf'	to:ḷa	tva:ḷa	kuḍəciŋge	tva:ḷa
daḍa kare 'bank of river'	gaḍḍi	dəṇḍi	daḍa	kare

St. K.	B	G	K	N
dappa 'thick'	dappa	dhammə	dappa	ga:tra
darji simpigi 'tailor'	jardi	simpigi	—	darji
'free meal in temple'	—	da:sa:ŋga	da:sogi	—
dina 'day'	dina	dina	divəca	jina
dimbu 'pillow'	dimmu	lo:ḍə	dimbu	dimbu
di:vaṭige 'a kind of torch in temple procession'	di:ge	di:vṭgi	diməṭige	di:vṭəge
duḍi 'to labour'	duḍi	duḍi	duḍi	juḍi
dha:nya ka:ḷu 'corn'	—	da:ṇi	ka:lu	—
najugu jajju 'to crush'	najugu	nuccu	jəjju	najju
naraḷu 'to moan'	naḷgu	neḷḷu	nəllu	naḷḷu
nasuku 'dawn'	mobbu	nasi	nacki	mobbu
na:yi 'dog'	na:yi	na:yi	kunni	na:yi

St. K.	B	G	K	N
na:lage 'tongue'	na:lge	na:li	ña:lige	na:lge
nitya 'daily'	—	nitte	divəca	nicca
ni:ḍu baḍisu ikku 'to serve food'	ni:ḍu	həccə ni:ḍu	bəḍicu	ikku
ni:raḍike 'thirst'	arke	ni:ḍki	a:cəra	da:va
nusi soḷḷe 'mosquito'	cuka:ḍe	cikkḍa	nuci	svaḷḷe
nu:ku 'to push away'	du:ku	—	nu:ku	nu:ku
nu:lu da:ra 'thread'	nu:lu	dha:ra	nugulu	da:ra
nekku 'to lick'	na:ku	nekkə	nekku	nekku
neraḷu 'shadow'	—	neḷḷə	nellu	—
nere 'flood'	jale	—	nɛgəcu	nore
nellu 'paddy plant'	nellu	kavḷi	keyyu	nellu

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St. K.	B	G	K	N
noga 'yoke'	naga	noga	nɔga	noŋa
noṇa 'house fly'	navṇa	noṇa	—	noṇa
nore 'foam'	burgu	burga	nɔre	lo:pḷi
paḍu 'west'	paḍḷa	—	—	paḷḷu
palya 'vegetable'	palle	pəlle	palya	palya
pa:ci 'moss'	pa:cu	—	—	pa:se
poḷḷu 'hollow'	boccu	—	hollu	poḷḷe
baṭaṭe 'potato'	—	a:lugaḍḍi	baṭa:ṭe	a:lugaḍḍe
bayake 'desire of pregnant'	—	—	bayke	bā̃vke
baytale 'parting of hair'	baytale	be tale	—	—
baḷḷi hambu 'creeper'	albu	beḷḷi	bəlli	ambu
basiri 'pregnant'	dinvu	bəsrə	bəciri	basri

St. K.	B	G	K	N
bahaḷa tumba 'very much'	tumba	tho:lu	ba:la	ba:ḷa
ba:gilu 'door'	ḍa:kli	ba:glə	ba:gəlu	ba:glu
ba:caṇike 'comb'	ba:caṇke	həṇgi	hikkəla	ba:caṇge
ba:ṭḷi 'bottle'	buḍḍi	ba:ṭḷi	—	buḍḍi
bikku 'hiccup'	bikku	bikkə	e:gəḍike	bekkaḍke
bittu 'to sow'	aṇḍu	—	bittu	aṇḍu
bi:ga 'lock'	patta	ki:li	bi:gadtaṭṭe	bi:ga
bi:gad kay 'key'	bi:ga	ki:li kay	bi:gad ka:yu	esḷu
buṭṭi 'basket'	puṭṭi	buṭṭi	muṭṭi	buṭṭi
geraṭe 'shell of coconut'	bulḍe	—	gɛraṭe	bunḍe
bekku 'cat'	bekku	ba:vga	bekku	kotti
beṇṇe 'butter'	beṇṇe	beṇṇi	bɛnne	beṇṇe

St. K.	B	G	K	N
beraṇi kuruḷu 'cow-dung cake'	kuḷḷu	kuḷḷə	be:ni	beṇṇi
beraḷu 'finger'	baḷḷu	bəṭṭə bəḷḷə	bəṭṭu bəllu	beṭṭu beḷḷu
beḷḷuḷḷi 'garlic'	kuḍi	boḷoḷi	beluli	beḷḷuḷḷi
be:sige 'summer'	bya:sge	bya:sgi	bεcəge	dage
bokke 'a kind of boil on body'	bokke	bakki	bɔkke	bokke
bogari 'top' (toy)	bagri	bhəvri	—	bugri
bocca 'bare-mouthed person'	bocca	—	—	bo:ḍa
baṇive 'pile of grass'	baṇive	bhəṇmi	—	mede
ba:vi 'well'	ba:yi	bhã:yi	ba:mi	ba:vĩ
maga 'son'	maga	maga	maga	maŋa
magaḷu 'daughter'	magḷu	magḷu	magalu	maga
magu ku:su 'child'	ku:su	ku:sə	məgu	—

St. K.	B	G	K	N
macce 'scar'	macce	kaccə	—	matti
madumaga 'bridegroom'	madliŋga	vara	mədumaga	—
maduve lagna 'marriage'	lagna	lagṇa madvi	medi	madve
manju ibbani 'mist'	manju	mənjə	ibbəni	ibni
maraḷu 'to return'	maḷḷu	—	—	maḷḷu
malagu 'to sleep'	malak-kembu	maŋgu	manəgu	manikaḷḷu
mase 'to sharpen'	masi	masi	mace	masi
muŋgusi 'mongoose'	muŋgusi	muŋgli	mungre	ki:ra
munja:ne 'morning'	munja:le	munja:ni	muñja:ne	—
muḷugu 'to drown'	muṇgu	muṇku	muluku	muḷgu
mu:ga 'dumb man'	mu:ka	—	mɔnna	mu:ga
mu:ḍalu 'east'	mu:ḍḷa	mu:ḍḷə	mu:ḍlu	mu:ḷḷu

St. K.	B	G	K	N
meṭṭalu 'steps'	pa:ṇṭge	chiḍi	meṭṭu	anta
mente 'fenugreek'	mentevu	menti	mɛnte	mentya
meravaṇige 'procession'	meraṇige	mervaṇgi	birdavəli	sabgastu
meluka:ḍu 'to ruminate'	namla:ku	—	—	malka:ku
me:le 'above'	me:ke	mya:gə	mɛ:ne	me:le
mogge 'bud'	magge	muglə məggi	mɔke	moggu
moṭṭe tatti 'egg'	tatti	tətti	mɔṭṭe	moṭṭe
monne 'day before yesterday'	vanne	mənni	mɔnne	monne
mommaga 'grandson'	mammaga	məmmaga	mɔmmaga	mommaŋa
mora 'winnowing fan'	mara	mara	mɔra	mora
mola 'rabbit'	mala	mala	mɔla	mola
moḷe 'to sprout'	maḷi	məḷi	ciguru	moḷi

St. K.	B	G	K	N
mosaḷe 'crocodile'	masuḷe	məsḷi	manəka	mosḷe
mo:ḍa mugilu 'cloud'	ma:ḍa	ma:ḍa mugḷə	mɔ:ḍa	muglu mo:ḍa
ri:ti 'custom'	va:ḍke	ri:ti	paddəti	baḷke
ro:ma 'hair on body'	ro:ma	—	rɔme	ro:ma
laṭṭaṇige 'rolling pin'	latpuḍi	belləngi	laṭṭoṇe	laṭṭoṇge
vibhu:ti 'sacred ashes'	i:batti	i:batti	—	ibu:ti
saḍilu 'loose'	soḍḷa	əḷsə səḍḷə	cəḍilu	saḷḷu
sanje 'evening'	sanje	chənje	cañje	saṇde
sambaḷa 'salary'	—	paga:ra	cambəla	—
salike 'spade'	calike	salki	—	elkoṭṭu
save 'to wear of'	—	savĩ	came	sami
sasi giḍa 'plant'	sosi giḍa	—	ceci	giḍa

St. K.	B	G	K	N
sa:sive 'mustard'	sá:sve	sa:si	ca:cəmi	sa:sve
siḍilu 'thunder'	siḍḷu	guḍgə	ceḍlu	siḷḷu
sippe 'peel'	tappaḍe	—	cɔppe	sippe
simbi 'coil of straw used to keep pots'	simbe	simbi	cimbe	simbi
simha 'lion'	simva	siyyã	civã	—
simbaḷa 'mucus'	simbḷa	sumbḷə	cumbala	goṇṇe
si:nu 'to sneeze'	si:nu	si:nu	cinnu	si:nu
su:ji 'needle'	su:ji	cu:ji	cu:ñji	su:ji
su:lagitti 'midwife'	su:lgitti	sulgitti	bejjigitti	su:lgitti
segaṇi heṇḍe 'cow dung'	eṇḍe	heṇḍi	cɛgəni	—
soṇḍilu 'trunk of elephant'	soṇḍḷi	svaṇḍi	cɔnḍla	soṇḍḷu
soppu 'leaves'	tappla	—	coppu	—

St. K.	B	G	K	N
śuṇṭi 'ginger'	soṇṭi	suṇṭi	cuṇṭi	suṇṭi
hakki 'bird'	akki	həkki	(h)əkki	akki
hakku 'authority'	akku	həkkə	(h)əkku	akku
haṇaku iṇuku 'to peek'	aṇku	haṇku	(h)ənuku	iṇku
haṇe 'forehead'	aṇe	həṇi	hane	aṇe
haṇṇu 'fruit'	aṇṇu	həṇṇə	(h)ənnu	aṇṇu
hattombhattu 'nineteen'	attombattu	həttombattu	(h)əttom-bəttu	attromba
hancu 'tile'	ancu	bo:ki	o:ḍlu	ancu
hancu 'to distribute'	ancu	həncu	(h)əñcu	ancu
hancu 'frying pan'	ancu	həncə	—	—
hanti 'thrashing'	anti	hənti	—	—
hanneraḍu 'twelve'	anneḷḍu	hənneḍḍu	(h)ənneyḍu	anneḷḍu

St. K.	B	G	K	N
habbu haraḍu 'to spread'	abbu	hərvu	(h)ayḍu	abbu
haraḷu 'gem'	aḷḷu	həḷḷə	(h)əllu	—
halli 'lizard'	alli	həvra:ṇi	pəlli	ã̄vra:ṇi
hallu 'teeth'	allu	hallə	(h)əllu	allu
hasivu 'hunger'	asuvu	hosu	(h)əcu	asi
ha:dara 'prostitution'	a:dra	ha:dra	(h)a:dəra	a:jra
ha:lu 'milk'	a:lu	ha:lə	(h)a:lu	a:lu
ha:vu 'snake'	a:vu	hã:və	(h)a:vu	ã:vu
ha:sige 'mattress'	taḍi	ha:sgi	(h)a:cige ga:di	a:sge
hikke 'dung of deer, etc.'	ikke	hikki	—	pikke
hikku ba:cu 'to comb'	ba:cu	hikku	(h)ikku	ba:cu
hinde 'back'	inde	hində	(h)indu	inco:ri

St. K.	B	G	K	N
himmaḍi 'heel'	imbḍa	himbḍi	—	imbḍi
hi:ge 'like this, here'	iŋga	hiŋgə khiŋgə	(h)i:ge	inge
huḍugaru 'boys'	uḍugru	pa:rgo:ḷu	(h)uḍugaru	aykḷu
huṇṇime 'fullmoon day'	uṇive	huṇṇi	(h)unəme	po:rlami
hubbu 'eyebrow'	ubbu	hubbə	(h)ubbu	ubbu
huruḷi 'horse gram'	uḷḷi	huluḷi	(h)olli	uḷḷi
huḷi 'sour to taste'	uḷḷu	—	(h)uli	uḷi
hu: 'flower'	u:va	hu:və	(h)u:gu	u:
hu:ḷu 'to bury'	u:ṇu	hu:ḷu	—	u:ḷu
hekku 'to pick up'	—	a:yù	(h)ekku	a:yi
heggaṇa 'bandicoot'	eggṇa	heggṇa	(h)ɛggala	eggəṇa
heŋgasu 'woman'	eŋsu	heŋsu	(h)ɛŋgəcu	eŋsu

St. K.	B	G	K	N
heḍe 'hood of snake'	eḍe	heḍi	(h)ɛḍe	seḍe
heṇe 'to plait'	eṇi	—	—	yaṇi
heṇḍati 'wife'	eṇṭi	heṇṭi	(h)ɛnti	eṇṭi
hedaru 'to fear'	adru	hedru	(h)ɛdəru	edru
hebberaḷu hebbeṭṭu 'thumb'	ebbaṭṭu	hebbəṭṭə	(h)ɛbboṭṭu	ebbeḷḷu
hokkuḷu 'navel'	buḍḍa	hoŋkḷə	(h)okkula	vakkḷu
hogaḷu 'to praise'	ogḷu	sogsu	(h)ɔgəlu	vagḷu
hoṭṭu ummi 'husk'	vaṭṭu	hvaṭṭə	ummi	vaṭṭu
hoṭṭe 'stomach'	vaṭṭe	hvaṭṭi	(h)ɔṭṭe	vaṭṭe
hoṇḍa kuṇi 'pit'	koḷḷa	kuṇi	(h)ɔnḍa	kuḷi
horaḍu 'to start'	valḍu	—	(h)oyḍu	vaṇḍu
hola gadde 'field'	vala	hvala	(h)ɔla gɛdde	vala

St. K.	B	G	K	N
hoḷe 'river'	vaḷe	tvari hoḷi	(h)ɔle	vaḷe
hosatu 'new one'	vasta	hosa	(h)ɔcətu	vastu
ho:gu 'to go'	o:gu	ho:gu	(h)o:gu	va:gu
ho:ta 'he-goat'	o:tu	ho:ta	—	va:ta
ho:ḷu 'slice of fruit'	o:ḷu	ho:ḷə	(ho):lu	toḷe

APPENDIX II

COMPARATIVE SENTENCE LIST

In the following pages, 53 English sentences are given along with their translations in the four dialects as given by the informants in the respective dialects. The informants have not given exact translations of the originals and amongst other differences there are differences of tense also in some of the translations.

1. He went to bring vegetables and his younger sister cooked food.

B /a:ta palle tarakko:da tangi aḍge ma:ḍḍuḷu/

G /avā̃ ka:ypəlle tərlək hva:da tangi əḍgi ma:ḍḍuḷu/

K /avənu hittəla ka:yu tənda avəna təŋgi əḍige ma:ḍutu/

N /avā̃ tarka:ri tanda tangi aḍge ma:ḍḍa/

2. All things are available in this market at cheap rates.

B /i: ba:ja:rda:ga yalla ma:lu agga sigtayte/

G /i:baja:rda:gə yalla sa:ma:n kammiya:g sigtava/

K /i:əŋgəḍi:li ca:ma:na agga cigtade/

N /illi ella: pada:rta kammi beleg sigtade/

3. Whenever they see me, they give me something to eat.

B avru nan no:ḍda:gella: tiṇḍi koḍtare/

G /avru nan kaṇḍraple tillək kuḍta:ra/

K /avəru nanage tinnu:dakke koḍutru/

N /avru kaṇḍa:gella kardu tiṇḍi koḍtare/

4. Whatever is agreeable to you, take and go.

B /idra:ga ningoppiddu tagaṇḍo:gu/

G /idra:gə ya:vad ninəg mansig bartada ad togoṇḍ ho:gu/

K /idicṭu ca:ma:ninalli ninage ya:vədu be:ko: tako:/

N /ni: ya:vdu vaptiyo ade tagando:gu/

5. There are no customers for these mangoes in this place.

B /i: u:ra:ga i: ma:ynaṇṇig gira:kine illa/

G /i: ma:yin həṇṇig i: u:rag ya:ru: gira:ki:ne baralla/

N /i: ma:vnaṇṇəge i: u:rnalli gira:kigaḷu sikkadilla/

6. You come here just because there is nothing available to eat.

B /ninig alli umbak siglilla anta illig bande/

G /ninəg əlli tilləḳ sikkaŋ ka:ṇalla ənt illi:g bandidi/

N /alli tinnak siknilla:nta illig bandya/

7. He got fed up with his search for the cow.

B /a:tag a:kḷa uḍkakko:gi sa:ka:go:ytu/

G /avnig a:kəḷ huḍukləḳ ho:gi sa:ka:gyada/

K /avənige a:kəlu huḍuki ca:ka:ytu/

N /avnəge asu uḍka:ḍi sa:ka:ytu/

8. If grazed properly the cow will give plenty of milk.

B /a:kḷa be:s meysidre a:lu sanag koḍtayte/

G chand me:ydre a:kḷə ha:l kuḍtada/

K /a:kəlige hullu ra:ci ha:kidare ha:lu ra:ci koḍtade/

N /asu cenna:g me:yistre ecca:g a:l koḍtade/

9. Our bull is not afraid of tiger even.

B /nam gu:ḷi ulig suda anjadilla/

G /nam yattə hulig sudda no:ḍdrə ənjalla/

K /namma ettu huli:gu hɛdəru:dilla/

N /nammo:ri ulig su:da edarkaḷḷadilla/

10. This cow may not give milk hereafter.

B /i:ya:kḷa innu a:lkuḍadilla/

G /i: a:kəḷṇind in ha:l sigalla/

K /innu mɛ:le i: dana ha:lu kuḍu:dilla/

N /i: asuninda inna:l tegiyakka:galla/

11. Is that a male parrot or a female one ?

B /a: giḷi gaṇḍayto: eṇṇayto:/

G /adu gaṇḍ giṇi ədano: heṇ giṇi ədano:/

K /a: gili gənḍa: henna:/

N /adu eṇ giṇiyo: gaṇ giṇiyo:/

12. This donkey grazed the entire field without anybody's fear throughout the night.

B /i: katte ra:tre ya:r ɓaya ildaŋga vala meytu/

G /i: katti ya:r ənjiki ildək ra:tre hvalda:g meytu/

K /katte ya:ra hɛdərike illade hɔla ɛlla: mendi biḍtu/

N /i: katte ya:redarke ilde vala me:ytu/

13. Paddy is grown twice a year in this field.

B /i: gaddeya:ga nellu varsakkeḷḍu sarti beḷitayte/

G /i: hvalda:gə varsina:g yaḍḍu sa:ri kavḷi beḷitada/

K /i: gadde:li varcakke eyḍ caḷa batta bɛḷi:tade/

N /i: gaddeli varsakke:ḍu sari beḷitade/

14. Such a good man is subjected to misery by god.

B /antavaniga inta kasṭa de:vru tandikkida/

G /antavnig ta:kaḍḷa tandiṭṭa de:vru/

K /anta calo: manəcanige inta kacṭa bara ba:rədittu/

N /antavnəge inta kasṭa battalla:/

15. They blame themselves.

B /avru avraṭgavre baykemtare/

G /avru taməg ta:ve du:rkota:ra/

K /avru du:rikollutru/

N /avru taməg ta:ve du:rkaḷtare/

16. You should have done that work day before yesterday.

B /ni:nu vanne ma:ḍbe:ka:g·ttu i: kelsa/

G /ni: manni a: kelsa ma:ḍadittu/

K /ni:nu i: kɛləca mɔnne:ne: ma:ḍabe:kittu/

N /ni:nu monnene i: kelsa ma:ḍbe:ka:gittu/

17. Follow me holding sword in your hand.

B /ni:nu ca:ku iḍkaṇḍu nanninde ba:/

G /ni: talva:r hiḍkoṇḍ nan hind ba:/

K /kətti hiḍikonḍu nan benna:te ba:/

N /katti iḍkandu nanninde ba:/

18. My work is spoiled because of your obstinacy.

B /ni: aṭa ma:ḍiddakka nan kelasa:ne keṭṭo:ytu/

G /i: haṭma:rinind nan kelsa keṭ ho:ytu/

K /ninna haṭadinda nanna kɛləca ɛlla: ha:la:tu/

N /ni: aṭa ma:ḍi nan kelsa keṭṭo:ytu/

19. I have already told you that I cannot do this work.

B /i: kelsa a:gadilla anta e:ḷbuṭṭini/

G /i: kelsa namminda:galla ənt pəylene he:ḷi:ni/

K /i: kɛleca nan həttira a:ga/

N /i: kelsa namminda:galla:nta modle e:ḷdo/

20. Having undertaken that work he got himself rebuked by people.

B /i: kelsa ma:ḍakko:gi baysgambuṭṭe/

G /a: kelsa ma:ḍḷək ho:gi hat mandi kayya:g baysgoṇḍ banda/

K /a: kɛləca ma:ḍu: cəluva:gi ɛlla:vər həttiru: bəycikoṇḍa/

N /a: kelsa ma:ḍakko:gi janarkayli bayskanda/

21. I did not pluck flowers from your garden.

B /nin tva:ṭadu:va na: kitililla/

G /nim tva:ṭəd hu:və na: kəḍdilla/

K /na:ne:nu nim tɔ:ṭad hũ:gu koynilla/

N /nim tva:ṭad u: na: koynilla/

22. I need at least ten more days to finish this work.

B /i: kelsa ma:ḍ mugsakka attu dina be:ku/

G /i: kelsa ma:ḍmuguslək inha hat divasa be:ku/

K /i: kɛləca ma:ḍi mugucu:ke nanage həttu divəca:dru be:ku/

N /i: kelsa ma:ḍakke attu divsa be:ku/

23. There is a book on the table.

B /peṭge me:le bukkayte/

G /pe:ṭi mya:g pustək əda/

K /a: peṭṭige: mɛ:ne ondu puctaka ade/

N /peṭge me:le pustak ade/

24. I have kept a paper beneath the pillow.

B /dimmintakka ka:gda iṭṭini/

G /lo:ḍin teḷək ka:gda iṭṭi:ni/

K /talədimbin kɛlage ka:gəda iṭṭe/

N /dimbən keḷge ka:jga maḍgini/

25. The branch of this tree is stronger than that of the othe tree.

B /a:marad koŋgeginta i: marad koŋge gaṭṭi/

G /a: giḍəd phəṇṭya:ka i: giḍəd phəṇṭe ghəṭṭyəda/

K /a: marad hɛne:ginta i: marad hɛne geṭṭi/

N /a: marad koneginta i: marad kone gaṭṭi/

26. The fellow who is to jump, got hurt in the leg.

B /a:r buṭṭavnig ka:l navva:ytu/

G /ha:ravnig ka:l ne:ylək hattyada/

K /kuniyo:vənige ka:l no:vu bandade/

N /negiyavnəge ka:lno:va:gide/

27. I never saw such a flood before.

B /inta jale na:vendu: no:ḍilla/

K /inta nɛgocu ya:va:galu: no:ḍanilla/

N /isṭecca:g bandiro vaḷe na:vu no:ḍṇilla/

28. People from far away villages came to see the drama.

B /na:ṭga no:ḍak du:rad jana bandru/

G /na:ṭga no:ḍḷək du:rnind mandi bantu/

K /a:ṭa no:ḍu:ke du:rinda ɛlla: bəndru/

N /na:ṭga no:ḍak du:rdaḷḷiyinda jana bandiddru/

29. If he goes that side, he will fall into the ditch.

B /a: badigo:dre kuṇiya:g bid buḍtane/

G /a: ba:di hva:drə teggina:g bidde: biḍtana/

K /a: bədi:li ho:dare hɔnḍadal bi:luta/

N /a: co:rigo:dre koṇḍadoḷag bid buḍtane/

30. He always stays at home at 8 O'clock.

B /eṇṭu ganṭega:ta ya:va:ge maneya:girtane/

G /yanṭ ganṭya:k avã ya:va:g bhi: many:ge irta:na/

K /avã ya:va:galu: cañje:ge mane:le irta/

N /eṇṭ ganṭege avã manele irtane/

31. Let us go to the field in the evening.

B /sanjana:ga ella:ru valakko:ganu/

G /chənjig na:vello:ru kaltu hvalək ho:gammi/

K /na:v ɛlla: cañje:ge gadde ka:yu:ke ho:guva/

N /sandege na:vella valakko:gãvu/

32. If you have to go to him, go today itself.

B /avan jatile: o:gadiddre ivatte o:gu/

G /ni: avn balli ho:ga:diddrə ivatte: ho:gu/

K /avəna mane:ge hogu:da:dre ivətte: hogabe:ku/

N /avantavkko:gadiddre ivatte o:gu/

33. We walked two miles in darkness.

B /na:vu yaḷḍu maylu kattla:ge: naḍkaṇḍo:dive/

G /na:vu yaḍḍu məyli kattla:g ho:giddevu/

K /na:v kattale::le eyḍ məyli nɛḍədru/

N /a: e:ḍu maylena ra:trel naḍdo/

34. Why did you come to this poor man's house?

B /baḍvan maneg yadak bande/

G /i: baḍvən mani:g ya:k bandi/

K /na: baḍava nan mane:ge entak bəndri/

N /gari:ban maneg ni:vya:tak bandri/

35. This house is very old.

B /i: mane tumba aḷe:du/

G /i: mani tho:l haḷi:d əda/

K /i: mane ba:la halətu/

N /i: mane aḷe mane/

36. The door of this house is very small.

B /i: mane ḍa:kli tumba saṇdu/

G /i: mani ba:glə saṇdu/

K /i: mane: ba:gəlu ba:la cannadu/

N /i: mane ba:glu cikkadu/

37. May your house perish !

B /nin mane a:ḷagali/

G /nin mani ha:ḷa:li/

K /nin mane ha:la:gəli/

N /nin mane a:ḷa:go:gali/

38. I have seen him somewhere, but I do not remember now.

B /a:tannelliya: no:ḍdaŋ ka:ṇ̀istayte/

G /avnig yallo: no:ḍi:ni nanəg tarkilla/

K /avənige ɛlle: no:ḍude/

N /avnannello: kaṇḍaŋgadalla/

39. Who will give money to persons like you ?

B /nimmantavrig nu:r rupay ya:r koṭṭa:ro:/

G /nimmantavrig rupay ya:r kuḍta:ra/

K /nimmantavərige nu:ru ru:pa:yi ya:ru koḍu:ru/

N /nimmantavrəge nu:r rupay ya:r koṭṭiru/

40. His authority is not recognised now-a-days as it used to be.

B /avan ma:tu modal naḍdaŋ iva:g naḍiyalla/

G /avn ma:tə hindək naḍitiddaŋ i:ga naḍyalla/

K /avən ma:tu mɔdəlu nɛḍəd ha:ge i:ga nɛḍu:dilla/

N /avan ma:tu inde naḍitiddaŋge i:ga naḍiyalla/

41. There is nothing which he does not tell me.

B /a:ta nanige:ḷaddu e:nu: illa/

G /avā nanəg he:ḷaldu ya:vdu: illa/

K /avənu nanag he:lade iru:du ya:vudu: illa/

N /avā nanjote e:ḷde iddadđe illa/

42. All people of the village admire him for his goodness.

B /a:ta be:s mansa u:rella koṇḍa:ḍtare/

G /avā chalo: hana̤ənt u:rna:g jana koṇḍa:ḍta:ra/

K /avən calo:tana u:ravru hogultru/

N /avā vaḷḷe mansa:nta u:rella koṇḍa:ḍtare/

43. He does not say 'yes' or 'no' to anything asked to him.

B /a:ta ya:vdu e:ḷadak illa anvalla avdu antandu anvalla/

G /avā ya:vdakku: havdu:nu ənnalla illa:nu ənnalla/

K /avā ya:vudakku: həvdu ənnu:dilla alla:ntu: he:lu:dilla/

N /a: mansa ya:vde:ḷdru uṇṭu annadilla illa annadilla/

44. People might laugh at you when they look at your dress.

B /ninne:sa no:ḍi jana nagtare/

G /nin e:sa no:ḍdrə mandi nagta:ṛa/

K /nin vɛ:ca no:ḍudre jana nɛggeya:ḍtru/

N /nin e:sa no:ḍi jangaḷu negna:ḍiru/

45. Can a woman, going for water, afford to forget her pot?

B /ni:r se:dak bara:ke koḍpa:na maribavda/

G /ni:rig hva:daki bindgi marya:da:/

K /ni:rige ho:d hɛŋgəcu kɔḍapana marəti bəntu/

N /ni:rəgo:gava ceruge mart buḍbavda:/

46. There were many blind men and women and lame men and women.

B /kuḷḍa kuḷḍi kuṇṭa kuṇṭi ella:ru alle: aydare/

G /kuḍḍa kuḍḍi kuṇṭa kuṇṭi yalla alliddru/

K /kuyḍa kuyḍi kunṭa kunṭi ɛlla: alle: iddru/

N /kuṇḍa kuṇḍi kuṇṭa kuṇṭi ella: alliddru/

47. He has a son and a daughter.

B /a:tag vab maga vab magḷu aydare/

G /avnig vab maga vab magḷu hara/

K /avənige ondu maga ondu magalu ade/

N /avnəge vab maŋa vab maga avre/

48. The money needed for him is sufficient for three persons.

B /a:tag vabnig koḍa rokka mu:r mandig sa:ku/

G /avnigobnig be:ka:gas duḍḍə ivrig mu:vrig sa:ku/

K /avənige obbage be:ka:gu: duḍḍu ivəru mu:ru janakke ca:ka:gutade/

obnəg koḍa duḍḍ mu:r janak sa:ka:ytade/

49. This man washes his clothes himself.

B /i:ta tan baṭṭe ta:ne vagitane/

G /ivā̃ tan baṭṭi ta:ne vakkota:na/

K /ivā̃ tan baṭṭe ta:ne: cɛləkolluta/

Ń /avn baṭṭe avnu vakkaḷtane/

50. The children of that house are weeping always.

B /a: mane makkḷu ya:va:gye aḷtave/

G /a: manya:gə makkḷu ya:vattu əḷkota:ne irtava/

K /a: mane: məkkəlu ya:va:galu: ti:ḍute: irtru/

N /a:mane uḍugru ya:va:glu aḷtirtare/

51. Did you hear the ringing of the school bell ?

B /sa:lya:ga gaṇṭe ba:rsiddu ke:ḷista:/

G /sa:lya:g gaṇṭi hoḍdir be:ku ke:ḷ honṭada:/

N /isgo:lal gaṇṭe ba:ristad ke:ḷte:/

52. Boys! why are you making noise?

B /uḍugre: yadak gala:ṭi ma:ḍtiri/

G /pa:rgo:ḷe: ya:k gala:ṭi ma:ḍti:ri/

K /ni:vu ɛntakke gala:ṭe ma:dutri/

N /aykḷe: ya:kiŋ ku:ga:ḍtiri/

53. You are a small boy, do not go alone.

B /ni: saṇṇavnu vabne: o:g be:ḍa/

G /ni: saṇṇavã vabne: ho:gbe:ḍa/

K /ni: cannavã obbane: ho:gabɛ:ḍa/

N /ni: cikkuḍga vabne: o:gbe:ḍa/

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